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U.S. INF, START PROPOSALS 'TRANSPARENT TRICKS'

PM091147 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Aug 83 First Edition p 3

["Military-Political Review" by Colonel M. Ponomarev: "Washington's Dangerous Illusions"]

[Text] Following the Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives passed the military appropriations bill for fiscal 1984 a few days ago. Succumbing to pressure from the Reagan administration, the congressmen satisfied pratically all requests by the White House and the Pentagon, which had asked that a record sum of over $280 billion be appropriated for military purposes. The lion's share of these funds is earmarked for the development and deployment of the latest strategic systems and for a significant replenishment of the arsenals of conventional arms.

The U.S. Congress decision provides the material base for the U.S. ruling circles' striving to disturb the existing military and strategic equilibirum in the world and attain military superiority over the Soviet Union. The facts show that despite some statements by transatlantic figures, Washington's policy toward the USSR does not pursue any constructive goals at all. It is oriented in precisely the opposite direction: toward confrontation and hostility against the Soviet Union in all respects, and -- something that is especially dangerous -- in the military sphere as well.

First of all, people in Washington have made up their minds to disturb the parity with the USSR in the strategic arms sphere, a parity which, just like the military and strategic equilibrium between socialism and imperialism, objectively aids peaceful coexistence. No matter which component of U.S. strategic offensive forces we consider, each one of them is scheduled for upgrading by new weapons systems in the immediate future. And it is not just a matter of scheduling. Practical steps are being taken to organize the production and adoption of these systems.

It is well known that the land-based MX strategic missile with 10 independently targeted warheads is being tested. Congress has already appropriated funds for the production of 27 such missiles in 1984. It has been reported that the Reagan administration plans to deploy a total of 100 MX missiles in combat positions in Nebraska and Wyoming. It has, however, emerged that this would be only the first stage in the implementation of a top secret plan for the deployment of this first-strike strategic weapon. A few details of the subsequent stages have recently become known to the public. According to a "Memorandum of Program Goals" drawn up by the U.S. Air Force Command and dated 11 May 1983, the second and third stages would involve undertaking work to considerably reinforce the launch silos so as to "increase the invulnerability" of MX missiles and to deploy another 100 such missiles. All in all, therefore, in 1989 the U.S. offensive strategic forces will have not 100 but 200 MX missiles.

At the same time, the development of a new mobile single-warhead ballistic missile -- Midgetman -- has begun. It is envisaged that the total number of these missiles in the future will reach several hundred. Furthermore, work is continuing on the development of the Trident-2 ballistic missile for the latest nuclear submarines; intensive preparations are in progress for the deployment of two new strategic bombers -- B-1B and Stealth -- during the current decade; mass production of long-range air- and sea-based cruise missiles has started, and preparations for the deployment of land-based cruise missiles are almost complete.

At the same time the United States is trying, so to speak, to "legitimize" under international law all these measures aimed at increasing the might of its strategic nuclear forces, which at present already comprise 13,000 nuclear warheads. This is how we must evaluate the position taken by Washington's representatives at the Geneva talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms. Under cover of fake "flexibility," the U.S. side is trying to force through principles which have nothing in common with arms limitation.

No sooner had Washington discovered, for example, the need to ensure the future deployment of the above-mentioned Midgetman missiles -- in addition to the MX missiles, which should add no fewer than 1,000 powerful warheads to the U.S. nuclear arsenal -- than the U.S. delegation in Geneva immediately declared its readiness to "amend" its former position. It now seems that it is not opposed to raising the limit of 850 which it proposed previously for deployed land- and sea-based ballistic missiles. In fact, this is not "flexibility" at all, but rather an attempt to open yet another channel of the strategic arms race.

The exact same can also be said about the readiness declared by the U.S. side -- and with tremendous pomp and ceremony at that! -- to set a ceiling of 5,000 warheads on the USSR and U.S. strategic missiles. People are, however, keeping silent about the fact that, in addition to these 5,000 warheads, the United States intends to deploy over 12,000 cruise missiles in various basing modes.

All these tricks -- and Washington is constantly resorting to them -- pursue several goals simultaneously: to deceive world public opinion about the U.S. side's alleged readiness "to make concessions" so as "to reach agreement" with the USSR, to force the Soviet Union into a fundamental reorganization of the structure of its strategic forces, and ultimately to attain superiority.

What can be said in this connection? The USSR's position is clear and perspicuous. It was reaffirmed by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister, in his replies to a TASS correspondent's questions: "We," the defense minister declared, "are in favor of equality in nuclear and other arms, of repudiating military superiority not in words but in deeds, and of talks without diktat and pressure of force." It is not the Soviet Union but the United States that is striving for superarmaments. It is the United States that has sited on the territory of other states over 1,500 military bases and other installations; that has set up large groups of armed forces in constant readiness and maintains in constant readiness the means to transport them to the most isolated parts of the world; that, instead of limiting and reducing nuclear arms, is increasing its offensive strategic forces on a huge scale in excess of needs, deploying medium-range missiles in Europe, and thus creating a potential to deliver a first nuclear strike; that is reaching out into space so as to place the earth in the sights of nuclear strike weapons and of laser and beam installations; that is pouring into military preparations sums already amounting to trillions of dollars and is rejecting all proposals to reach agreement on normalizing the situation in the world.

All this is taking place to the accompaniment of a noisy campaign about the "Soviet military threat." All sorts of accusations are leveled against the USSR, all sort of labels are attached to its policy and its legitimate and necessary measures to maintain its defense potential at the level necessary for the protection of the Warsaw Pact member-states. This is particularly obvious in the heart-rending sobs about the Soviet Union's "missile monopoly" on the European Continent.

The true position regarding the correlation of military forces in Europe, including medium-range weapons, is sufficiently well known to the U.S. and NATO leaders. It is distinguished by approximate equality, just as in the world as a whole. Nonetheless, political figures and propaganda services alike incessantly claim a supposed "lag" by the West and "overwhelming superiority" by the East. And hence the conclusions: it is, they claim, necessary to deploy without any delay the U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles on West European territory. This is what, for example, British Defense Secretary Heseltine declared in an interview with NEWSWEEK magazine. You see, he cannot even imagine that the deployment of these missiles could be postponed!

But let us turn to facts. Over the past 2 decades the total quantity of U.S. nuclear combat ammunition in Europe increased threefold and now exceed 7,000 units. This is almost one-half the total U.S. nuclear potential outside the country's border. So what kind of "monopoly" by the Soviet Union can be at issue?

Furthermore, the USSR has, as is well known, about 1,000 medium-range weapons located in the country's European part, including the land-based SS-20, SS-4, and SS-5 missiles, together with medium-range bombers. NATO also has about 1,000 units of similar weapons, including the U.S. forward-based nuclear facilities (the F-111, FB-111A, F-4, and F-16 aircraft and the A-6 and A-7 carrier-based aircraft, totalling about 720 delivery aircraft) plus 64 ballistic missiles based on British submarines, plus the French potential of 98 land- and submarine-based missiles and 46 bombers.

So, how can people make so much noise about the USSR's "monopoly?" This stems from the transparent tricks by Washington and NATO. In the first palce, a quarter of the bloc's total nuclear force in Europe, represented by Britain's and France's share, is arbitrarily excluded from calculations of the correlation of forces. Secondly, the United States is attempting to leave out of the equation its own forward-based nuclear facilities, including aircraft carriers deployed in European waters or waters adjacent to them. After all these manipulations, it is not hard to claim that the West faces the East totally unarmed.

The Soviet Union, on the basis of the fundamental principle of equality and identical security for the sides, proposes a comparison of forces on the basis of the only possible criterion: a total count, with no exceptions, of the medium-range weapons actually existing in Europe and its territorial waters. The U.S. side, on the other hand, is trying to compare the sides' forces only in terms of land-based missiles (and excluding the French ones, at that) and on this basis insists upon its right to "arms upgrading." In actual fact, the point is that Washington is attempting to change the regional and the global balance of forces to its advantage of deploying Pershing II and cruise missiles close to the USSR's borders. This stems from the fact that the new systems mean a substantial growth not only in the U.S. forward-based nuclear facilities in Europe but also in the entire potential of offensive strategic weapons. After all, if the U.S. plan for NATO "arms upgrading" were implemented, this bloc could acquire a more than twofold advantage in numbers of medium-range nuclear weapons delivery vehicles, and more than threefold in the number of warheads. Furthermore, the new U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe will undoubtedly be a first-strike weapon, in other words one of the most important means of implementing the dominant concept in U.S. military strategy.

These are the dangerous schemes which lie behind the false propaganda campaign about the "Soviet military threat" and the USSR's "missile monopoly" in Europe.

Under the conditions of the growing military threat it would be totally impermissible for the Soviet Union to risk the peaceful labor of its own people and the peoples of all socialist commonwealth countries, and also the cause of peace and security all over the world. Being aware of and duly evaluating the imperialists' policy, the USSR is obliged to take the necessary measures in response to the growing nuclear threat. And the response must be such that a feeling of self-preservation would prevail in potential aggressor over his intention to launch an act of aggression against the Soviet Union.

Loyal to its consistently peace-loving foreign policy course, the Soviet Union is ready — and this has been repeatedly emphasized at the highest level -- to resolve all complex problems of our day at the negotiating table. This would be the best way to avert the threat of a nuclear war, ensure international security, and establish peaceful coexistence between states.

But if the United States and its military bloc partners continue to increase tension, step up militarist preparations, and create a direct danger to the USSR and its allies, retaliatory measures will be taken to create a military threat against the territory of the United States and the countries on whose soil U.S. missiles are deployed, the very same threat as the United States is trying to create against the Soviet Union and its allies. "And," Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister, emphasized, "let those who are today stepping up the arms race finally understand the dangerously illusory nature of the pursuit of military superiority and the imperative need to agree on nuclear arms limitation and reduction in accordance with the principle of equality and identical security."

These words reflect the will of all Soviet people, who will never allow anyone to attain military superiority over our motherland.

GENERALS' STATEMENT, 'PEACE DAYS' PLANS NOTED

LD092326 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1825 GMT 9 Aug 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] As the French paper LE MONDE reports, 11 former generals from eight NATO countries have worked out a joint document with the demand to give up plans to deploy the U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. The authors of the document state, with knowledge of the matter, that the Pershing II and cruise missiles are first-strike weapons and as such are the best trigger for unleashing nuclear war in Europe. In other words, if these missiles are capable of anything, it is causing an atomic catastrophe on European territory, far away from the American shores. As a matter of fact, there is nothing new in these assertions. In this case it is important that a large group of generals from NATO countries are talking about this danger openly, and that those who perhaps were concerned with the notorious NATO arms buildup came to see the situation clearly and are sounding the alarm. The generals' document bears witness once again to the genuinely broad and growing anti-missile movement in the Western European countries.

This movement, as we know, will reach its culmination in October and November, when millions of people in the FRG, Britain, Italy, Holland and Belgium will again come out into the streets to deliver a resolute "No!" to the use of their countries in the nuclear adventure of the Pentagon.

However, the other side -- the pro-missile and pro-U.S. side -- is also preparing for a warm autumn, and here, in addition to working out new punitive legislation and producing the latest armored cars to disperse the peaceful demonstrators, an important role is given over to constant psychological pressure being brought to bear on the public and to propaganda tricks aimed at confusing and disorienting people and diverting them from the active peace movement.

To this end they adopt all kinds of cunning ruses. For example, FRG Defense Minister Woerner is one of the figures most devoted to the Pentagon. We, he states tirelessly, will on no account permit the deployment of the missiles before the appointed time or in numbers greater than the appointed quantity. We will not agree to the deployment unless at least one other NATO country agrees to this. Well, that really is rich! You see, minister Woerner has no doubts whatsoever about the positions of Thatcher or the Italian Government, and by repeating incessantly his assurances on the time and quantity, he is merely attempting to get the public to reconcile themselves to the idea that, at the appointed time and in the appointed quantity, the missiles will, regretfully, be deployed. This is already inevitable.

Or let's take Genscher, the FRG minister of foreign affairs. In a recent interview to Radio Luxembourg he began with the following words: War must never spring from German soil again. But I, he said, go further and say that this is not enough: peaceful initiatives must originate from the German soil. We must use all our opportunities to reduce the confrontation between the West and East. Well, what can one say? Well said, very well said! But let us go further and see what all these peaceful initiatives of his amount to. Genscher literally implores the Soviet Union to display flexibility at the Geneva talks and agree to Reagan's "zero option" or at least the "interim option," and to withdraw its demand for the inclusion of the French and British nuclear forces at the talks. But comrades, what and who is Hans-Dietrich Genscher counting on? Yes, who? You see, he knows full well that the Soviet initiatives open up a real possibility for a mutual acceptable agreement in Geneva, that the Soviet Union is conducting a persistent and difficult struggle for a nuclear-free Europe, and that he should direct his entreaties not to Moscow but to his allies in Washington.

Why complicate something which is quite clear? The calculation is the same one: to clear the path for turning West Germany into a U.S. nuclear missile base, and also to depict all this as something fatally inevitable which, you see, is caused by Soviet intransigence. This is yet another propaganda maneuver aimed at deceiving the public, but the tone of all this is, of course, set by the ruling party in the country, the Christian Democrats, and their leader, Chancellor Kohl. As the paper SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG, reports, Kohl has got -- that is, is getting -- 730,000 members of his party, the CDU, and 230,000 members of this party's youth organization to hold so-called peace days -- 10,000 peace days throughout the whole country. The slogan for these days is also very original. It runs: "Further Armament [dovooruzheniye] Is the Path to Disarmament." We will not take issue over this, how shall I put it, very strange slogan. Let us note merely that the CDU peace days are merely another attempt to split the true movement of peace-loving forces in the FRG.

U.S. 'NUCLEAR THREAT' EYED ON A-BOMB ANNIVERSARY

PM091347 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 6 Aug 83 p 3

[Political observer Gennadiy Shishkin "View of Events": "The Hiroshima Alarm Bell"; words in upper case printed in boldface]

[Excerpts] Just 38 years ago a monstrous crime was perpetrated that stirs mankind's conscience to this very day. On 6 August 1945, on U.S. President Truman's instructions, Hiroshima was reduced to ashes by an atomic bomb. Some 3 days later, on 9 August, the same fate befell another Japanese city, Nagasaki. The atomic storm claimed more than 300,000 innocent victims to an American imperialism lay claim to world domination. As the American historian (Alprovit) testified later: "A demonstration of the combat possibilities of the atomic bomb was necessary in order to make the Russians submit to an American-style arrangement of the world."

The Soviet Union, other socialist countries, and all the world's peace-loving forces wrecked Washington's criminal plans. At the expense of considerable efforts and resources a strategic balance between socialism and imperialism has been achieved, which objectively furthers the strengthening of peaceful coexistence. But even today the Hiroshima alarm bell rings out throughout the world at full pitch: ELIMINATE THE NUCLEAR THREAT!

The Soviet Union's persistent, consistent struggle to eliminate the nuclear threat achieved a series of successes in the seventies and led to the conclusion of a number of important agreements in the nuclear arms limitation field. However, in recent years, particularly with the coming to power of the Reagan administration, an unprecedented aggravation of the struggle between the two world social systems has taken place. Ignoring the realities of the nuclear age, Washington politicians have set themselves the mad aim of stopping social progress throughout the world and have proclaimed yet another "crusade" against socialism. "However," as Comrade Yu.V. Andropov has stressed, "an attempt to resolve the historical dispute between these systems by military confrontation would be disastrous for mankind."

In its desire to secure military superiority Washington has unleashed an unprecedented arms race. Work to create bases for the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles in certain West European NATO countries is being accelerated. A program for producing and deploying new strategic nuclear facilities with land, sea, and air basing modes is being implemented in the United States. Combat space systems for striking against targets in space and on the ground are being developed. Fundamentally new conventional weapons systems whose combat characteristics approximate those of weapons of mass destruction are being built. Military expenditures, which are a heavy burden on the peoples' shoulders, are increasing dramatically.

It was obviously all this taken together which led the well known American current affairs commentator I.F. Stone to exclaim tragically at a Ford Hall forum in Boston, where he was speaking: "The storm clouds are gathering. Our world has never before contended with a more serious danger. Time is running out for mankind. From the first day of its existence the Reagan government has been preparing the American people for an all-out gamble on a global scale. This government is not in the least committed to arms control, disarmament, or peace."

It is clear that mankind's conscience cannot but be outraged by the threat of nuclear war with all its catastrophic consequences for modern civilization and life on our planet. That is precisely why the demand to find an alternative to this mad course is growing throughout the world. And in the United States itself today other politicians who take a more realistic view of the situation in the international arena are becoming more active. Many are beginning to understand that irreversible processes have already taken place in the world and are beginning to appreciate the necessity and mutual benefit of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems.

Even Reagan himself, who declared a "crusade" against socialism and called the Soviet Union the "focus of evil," has been forced to take account of the public's attitude and the peoples' desire to preserve peace. It is precisely this which explains the fact that the U.S. President is at least changing the tone, if not the essence, of his speeches. Does this mean that the Reagan administration is intending to renounce its unconstructive approach to Soviet-American relations? Is the U.S. stance at the talks in Europe on problems of reducing and limiting nuclear arms, about which they are expatiating so much in Washington today, really changing? The answer to these questions, unfortunately, can only be negative. The actions of the Reagan administration indicate more eloquently then its fine words that it continues to strive to radically alter the international situation in its favor so as to dictate to the socialist countries how to live and conduct their affairs. The desire to achieve military superiority also determines Washington's stance at the Geneva nuclear arms limitation and reduction talks.

The same is taking place at the strategic arms talks. The so-called "modified" U.S. proposals are pursuing the same design -- to make the Soviet Union agree to the undermining of the foundations of its strategic might and embark on a reduction of more than half of its land-based ICBM's. At the same time, not only will the American systems of this kind not be reduced, but the United States will be allowed to build them up.

The Reagan administration is concealing its firm intention of not only updating its nuclear potential, but sharply building it up, with words about the "flexibility" of its stance and its desire "to significantly reduce" nuclear weapons. Even the administration's spokesmen themselves sometimes let slip its true intentions. The other day, for example, Deputy Defense Secretary Perle stated to a Congress subcommittee that the U.S. Government will only embark on the kind of agreement with the Soviet Union that will leave completely inviolate the implementation of construction programs for new weapons systems such as the MX and Midgetman missiles, the B-1B and Stealth bombers, and the new sea-based Trident II missiles.

Not for nothing did Senator Hart, a contender for the Democratic Party presidential nomination, state indignantly in a speech: "President Reagan is trying to prove that the way toward arms control lies only through stockpiling the strategic weapons arsenal. This distorted logic, which turns black into white, arms stockpiling into arms control, and the threat of war into a potential guarantee of peace, profoundly disturbs me."

In short, discussion which has recently appeared in the American and West European press to the effect that certain nuances have appeared in Washington's conduct are essentially nothing but propaganda maneuvers.

Commemorating the 38th anniversary of the senselessly brutal bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, which were not provoked by military necessity, the peoples of the world are closing ranks against the growing nuclear threat. On the day of this tragic anniversary mankind's conscience demands as never before that the leaders of all states, and primarily the nuclear states, base their policy on the need to concentrate political will on preventing nuclear catastrophe.

INTEREST RISE WEAKENS U.S., ALLIES' ECONOMIES

LD092045 Moscow TASS in English 1725 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 9 TASS -- TASS news analyst Ivan Ablamov writes:

There is truly no limit to Washington's hypocrisy and treachery. Not so long ago in Williamsburg the Reagan administration's representatives vowed to do everything possible to lower the bank lending rate and the rate of the dollar, which undermine the economies of the allies. Yesterday for the first time in the past year and a half six major U.S. banks announced an increase in their lending rate from 10.5 to 11 percent for first-class borrowers. The increase in the lending rate in the USA has shown once again that the so-called "recovery" of the U.S. economy, which Washington is fond of boasting, is based in point of fact on a shaky ground.

The lending rate increase is connected with a sharp growth of the mass of money in circulation in the USA and the revived inflation threat. It was also influenced by the growth of interest on the securities' market in the USA since May this year in view of big government loans to offset the huge deficits of the budget. It is precisely those deficits, which have been caused, first of all, by the Reagan administration's huge military spending, that push upwards the lending rate in the United States.

How greatly hypocritical look against this background yesterday's attempts of the White House to present the case so as to show that neither the administration nor budget deficits bear any relation to the upswing in the interest rate. It is well known that practically the entire huge military budget of the USA is financed resultant of credits, including foreign ones. And this means that a further growth of the interest rate and of the rate of the dollar is programmed in advance by the Reagan administration. All the more ominous look yesterday's statement of the White House on an intention not to change its economic policy, the selfsame policy which is giving rise to protests in Western Europe, Japan, and other countries -- partners of Washington.

The rise in the cost of lending will hit the consumer demand and private investments in the USA itself, creating gloomy prospects for the country's economy. But not only the Americans will pay for the notorious "Reaganomics".

It will result in new billions-worth losses for the U.S. allies. The outflow of capital from Western Europe to the USA will grow to devitalise the West European economy.

The money markets of the West yesterday reacted with a new steep rise in the rate of the dollar. According to some reports, the Central Bank of the FRG alone spent in the whole of last week about 1,000 million dollars to bolster the West German mark. That money was thrown in point of fact to the winds.

The easing of export conditions as a result of depreciation of the currencies of the West European countries will be more than covered by a rise in the cost of imports, and by the growth of the, huge as they are, trade deficits.

And what about President Reagan's promises which he made in Williamsburg to meet the allies half way in the economic field? At present Washington, which seeks to mend things at the expense of the allies, prefers not to recall them.

MIKHAIL KAPITSA TO VISIT CHINA 8-16 SEP

OW100839 [Editorial Report] Beijing XINHUA in English at 0830 GMT on 10 August 83 reports that Qi Huaiyuan, director of the Information Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, today announced at his weekly press briefing "that Mikhail Kapitsa, Deputy Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union will pay a visit to China from September 8 to 16, 1983, at the invitation of Qian Qichen, vice minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of China."

'TENSION' AIM OF PRC MINISTER'S THAILAND VISIT

PM091324 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Aug 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Real Aims of Visit"]

[Text] Vientiane, 7 Aug -- China intends to maintain tension in Southeast Asia: under this headline the organ of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, PASASON, has published an article revealing the true aims of the visit by PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian to Thailand. The situation in Southeast Asia, the paper writes, has improved somewhat recently. This is due to a number of factors, including the talks between Nguyen Co Thach, Vietnamese foreign minister, and leaders of the ASEAN member countries, and the peace initiatives set forth by Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. The positive response which these initiatives evoked among progressive and peace-loving forces, is evidence that they understand that the real danger to peace in the region emanates from the United States, China, and their accomplices.

The prospects for normalization in Southeast Asia, the article points out, evoke fears among reactionary forces for the fate of their hegemonistic plans. For this reason they are trying to undermine the tendency toward dialogue that has taken shape between the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN states.

As for the visit to Thailand by the PRC minister, one of his tasks was to attempt to smooth over the contradictions between the warring groupings in the so-called coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea, which has taken refuge in the territory of Thailand, and to hold on to Kampuchea's place in the United Nations for the Pol Pot criminals.

MPR OBSERVER ON WU XUEQIAN'S PAKISTAN VISIT

OW100525 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] Listeners: The following is a commentary by a Mongolian news agency observer on Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian's recent visit to Pakistan:

The Chinese foreign minister has made an official visit to Pakistan. It is regrettable that the purpose of his visit in no way agreed with the interest of genuine peace in that region and in Asia as a whole. Considering the speeches made by this Beijing visit, we cannot help but ask the question: Were his speeches not drafted by Washington?

All the comments made by Wu Xueqian were aimed at openly intervening in Afghanistan's internal affairs. They proved that China does not want to stay behind the United States in wildly trying to instigate an armed clash between Afghanistan and Pakistan, to interfere with any political mediation in the disputes between Afghanistan and its neighboring countries and to bring about constant tension in that part of the world.

When an Afghan party and government delegation led by Comrade Karmal was making an official friendly visit to Mongolia, Comrade Tsedenbal, chairman of the Presidium of the Mongolian People's Great Hural, commented that the Beijing leadership too was lending a hand in opposing the people's system in Afghanistan. The correctness of this comment has been substantial.

It was by no means accidental that the Chinese foreign minister's itinerary in Pakistan was identical to that of U.S. Secretary of State Shultz on his recent visit. The Beijing guest visited the CIA- and Pentagon-financed Afghan counterrevolutionary camp in Peshawar and toured the northern part of Pakistan. Ignoring the fact that the rebels set out from these places to attack the peaceful Afghan people, the Chinese foreign minister extolled the hired murders as "genuine patriots," described them as "victims of aggression" and assured these counterrevolutionaries that China would firmly support their "just" struggle. In this connection, we cannot but ask why the Chinese foreign minister's remarks so closely resembled what U.S. Secretary of State Shultz said. When Shultz visited Peshawar, he promised to give the anti-Afghan rebels firm and constant support.

Washington and Beijing, indeed, tread the same course as far as their dirty goals and acts are concerned. As pointed out impartially by the Afghan Foreign Ministry in a statement, the Chinese foreign minister's comments and provocative acts were not only expressions of China's open intervention in Afghanistan's internal affairs but also evidence of China's support for the counterrevolution in Afghanistan and the reactionary forces in that part of the world. The Chinese hegemonists are playing a role, by no means insignificant, of helping imperialist propaganda and military activities against Afghanistan.

Wu Xueqian did not utter a word about the dirty role of the Reagan administration's undeclared war against Afghanistan. On the other hand, he thought he could use the opportunity to include anti-Soviet comments in his speeches in Pakistan. Obviously, what he did was to curry favor with Washington and antagonize the Soviet Union by trying to prove that the Soviet Union merely pays lip service to achieving a political settlement of the Afghan issue while actually trying to invade and occupy that country.

XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, RENMIN RIBAO [PEOPLE'S DAILY] and ZHONGGUO RIBAO [CHINA DAILY] have unanimously chimed in with these groundless comments and published a series of bourgeois slanderous rumers and stereotyped expressions, such as the allegation that the Russians have always longed for warm seas and that Moscow wants to run Afghanistan into a springboard to reach the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean. Are these expressions not a direct help to those in the White House who talk glibly about the Soviet threat in the Indian Ocean area and who, under the pretext of countering this threat, have built military bases on Diego Garcia filled with nuclear and neutron weapons and have sent scores of warships to the Persian Gulf.

It is hard to believe that the Chinese foreign minister does not know about the Soviet stand. The Soviet Union has harbored and continues to harbor no intentions of seeking privileges in Afghanistan and harming the interests of neighboring countries. Anyone who looks at international developments without wearing black anti-Soviet glasses imported from the United States, and insists on objective reality knows and acknowledges the fact that the essence of the problem involving Afghanistan is not the presence of the limited number of Soviet troops dispatched there at the request of the legitimate government of that country, but the foreign armed intervention encouraged by the United States.

The Soviet Union has no intention of stationing its troops permanently in Afghanistan. Still less does it intend to threaten from there any third country. This has been declared over and over again by Moscow. The Chinese foreign minister should also know the Soviet stand as is known to everyone, that is, that as soon as the aggression against Afghanistan ceases and there is a guarantee that such aggression will not recur, the Soviet troops will immediately leave Afghan territory.

USSR MINISTER VIEWS RELATIONS WITH INDIA

LD091724 Moscow TASS in English 1636 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 9 TASS -- "The Soviet People are sincerely rejoicing at India's successes on the road of economic, scientific and cultural progress," said Nikolay Goldin, USSR minister, president of the Soviet-Indian Friendship Society. He made this statement in a TASS interview on the occasion of the traditional Soviet-Indian friendship month, which opened today. The month is devoted to the 36th anniversary of India's independence and the 12th anniversary of the treaty of friendship between the two countries.

"Contacts on fundamental international issues, a widening of mutually beneficial economic, scientific-technical and cultural ties are the basic trends in the development of Soviet-Indian relations," Goldin pointed out. "They are based on common interest in economic and social progress, a joint rebuff to the intrigues of imperialism and reaction, the striving for peace and security on Earth."

The good relations between the USSR and India, the concurrence or closeness of their stands on the basic issues of the present, their adherence to the cause of peace are particularly important under the conditions of the present-day aggravation of the international situation, Goldin continued. The most aggressive circles of imperialism, above all of U.S. imperialism, are today stepping up their offensive against detente, building up the arms race and are trying to pursue a positions-of-strength policy. The USA continues building up its military potential in the Indian Ocean, creating strongpoints for the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force designed for the suppression of the national liberation movement in the countries of Asia and Africa, for interference in the home affairs of independent states. "Under these conditions," minister Goldin stressed, "the Soviet Union not only supports the initiative of creating a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean but is also making a great contribution to the implementation of such an idea."

The Soviet-Indian relations contribute to stabilising the situation in Asia and all over the world, Nikolay Goldin stressed.

PRAVDA ANSWERS READERS' QUERIES ON SRI LANKA

PM091116 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Aug 83 First Edition p 5

[O. Leonidov article under the rubric "We Reply to the Reader": "What Is Happening in Sri Lanka"]

[Text] The PRAVDA editorial office has been receiving letters requesting information on the current events in Sri Lanka.

Very alarming reports are being received from this Asian island country. In the opinion of the Paris newspaper LES ECHOS, despite measures adopted by the government to put an end to the bloody clashes, the situation in the country is still tense, which "may ultimately lead to civil war."

Let us recall that the tragic events in the republic flared up at the end of last month. They were caused by the religious and community dissent between the Tamils (there are about 3 million of them there) and the Sinhalese (they make up the greater part of the 15-million-strong population of the country), which was taken to extremes by chauvinist elements.

So, the ensuing clashes which began 23 July near the city of Jaffna, then enveloped the country's capital Colombo, the city of Kandy, and a number of other places and developed into real carnage, massacre, and arson of housing, enterprises, and stores. As a result, according to AFP, about 300 people died and almost 80,000 were made homeless. Tens of thousands of Tamils, abandoning their possessions, fled to the north of the country to Jaffna where they are in the majority.

These tragic events, unfortunately, are not the first in the country's history. Back in their time, the British colonizers, who ruled the island for 150 years, incited feuds between the Tamils, who are in the main Hindus, and the Sinhalese, who mostly belong to the Buddhist faith. The colonizers, following their favorite tactic of "divide and rule," cultivated antagonism between the feudal clans of both communities, relying on representatives of first one then the other.

After the country gained its independence, reactionary-minded elements tried to prevent this religious and community dissent from being overcome. Thus, Tamil chauvinists put forward a demand for an independent Tamil state to be created in the north of the country. This separatist demand is opposed by leftwing, democratic forces, who see this as a form of dividing the working people and splitting the historically established unified state.

The foreign press carries several reports of outside interference in the current tragic events of Sri Lanka. Indeed, many facts attest that, for example, the destabilization of the situation in that country, which occupies an important position in South Asia, is to the United States' advantage. This would make it easier in particular for the Pentagon to obtain a military base in Trincomalee. And it is no mere chance that currently the U.S. UPI news agency has considered it permissible to disseminate a report of the possible dispatch of foreign troops to Sri Lanka. For the same geopolitical reasons, the West would like to create a quarrel between Sri Lanka and its northern neighbor India.

It cannot fail to arouse special alarm that under the pretext of the heated situation, reactionaries are attempting to strike a blow at the country's democratic forces and to bring down repressions on the left-wing parties. Their activity, including that of the Communist Party, has been banned. According to foreign agencies, many left-wing party leaders and activists have been arrested, including the Communist Party Central Committee General Secretary K.P. Silva. For it is the Communist Party which has invariably opposed all forms of chauvinism and advocated the establishment of harmonious relations between the two communities and the consolidation of the unity of the Sri Lankan state.

PHNOM PENH SUMMIT; U.S., PRC INDOCHINA POLICY

LD092007 Moscow World Service in English 1430 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] The new peace initiatives put forward by the representatives of three Indochina countries at the conference in Phnom Penh remain at the center of attention of the public in South-East Asia. The public of this region regards the initiatives as the realistic basis for opening a dialogue with the ASEAN countries over solving the existing problems and bettering the situation in the region. Observers also singled out the statement of the participants in the conference about the desire of the peoples of Indochina to restore the traditional good-neighborly relations with China, in keeping with the five peaceful coexistence principles. The participants in the conference proposed that consultations between Vietnam and China be held any place and at any level, to prepare the ground for a resumption of the talks.

And yet, the constructive proposals of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea met a negative reaction by the Chinese leadership. That reaction revealed itself, the Japanese newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN writes, in Chinese refusal to heed Vietnam's call to negotiate the normalization of the situation, preconditioning these talks to the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and, secondly, in the restatement of China's support for the Pol Pot grouping. So China demands a complete withdrawal of Vietnamese voluntary units from Kampuchea as a precondition to opening negotiations. This demand cannot be accepted. The remaining Pol Pot bands continue carrying out armed attacks on Kampuchea from Thai territory. They loot villages, set them on fire, kill innocent people. The outside support being given to the Pol Pot bands makes such actions possible. This includes the support of China, which, as SANKEI SHIMBUN reports, continues giving this aid. It would be logical to ask, at this point, how this particular policy of China's can be combined with the demand to withdraw Vietnamese troops, the troops that are helping Kampucheans to ensure elementary security and protect themselves from the bandits. The Pol Pot men also receive essential political and military support from the American Administration. It is well known that a considerable part of American weaponry delivered to Thailand is used to carry out acts of aggression against Kampuchea.

The policy of the United States and China, in relation to Kampuchea and other Indochina countries obviously influences negatively the ASEAN countries. They either ignore the good will gestures of the Indochina countries or themselves make unacceptable demands, such as, say, pulling the Vietnamese voluntary contingents in Kampuchea 30 km. off the Thai border. Would it be appropriate to insist on such a demand at a time when the situation in the area of the Kampuchean-Thai border has worsened sharply, owing to the Pol Pot bands? The Indochinese countries are making their own reasonable alternatives, challenging this demand with their elementary logic. They introduced at the conference in Phonm Penh a series of urgent measures designed to help ease tensions on the Kampuchean-Thai border. Lying at the bottom is the principle of equal security for the two sides. The program of measures calls for removing the threat of clashes and for gradually promoting mutual trust. As for the presence of the Vietnamese voluntary troops in Kampuchea, their complete withdrawal will become possible only when the threat of outside attacks ceases to exist and when the Pol Pot and other groupings of Khmer reactionaries stop getting support. The gradual withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea is now being brought about. This shows that the people of Kampuchea have already gained successes in building a better life in their country and in strengthening its defenses.

Now, the Indochina countries call once again on the ASEAN countries to open a dialogue between the two groups of countries without delay. That dialogue, they declare, is to be based on the corresponding resolution of the seventh top-level conference of nonaligned countries in Delhi. They also agree to make part of the dialogue the proposals of the ASEAN countries for establishing a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in South-East Asia.

On the whole, the initiatives of the Indochinese countries reaffirm their goodwill, their desire to remove any obstacles that may stand in the way of a dialogue. The Indochinese countries await a positive answer to their proposals.

The interests of a healthier climate in the region demand this first and foremost. The existing problems can be solved not by means of confrontation imposed from the outside but through a constructive dialogue at the negotiating table that would take into account the irreversible nature of changes in Indochinese countries. As the newspaper the INDONESIAN TIMES points out in this connection, it would be a correct policy for the ASEAN members to adopt a realistic stand and acknowledge the fact that the Heng Samrin government has made a positive contribution to Kampuchea's restoration. It is evident that any other approach would run contrary to the interests of peace and stability in South-East Asia and would play into the hands of those external forces that are deliberately aggravating the situation there, pursuing their self-centered aims.

POLISH ENVOY COMMENTS ON POLAND, TIES TO USSR

PM092018 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 30 Jul (Signed to Press 18 Jul 83) p 21

[Article by Stanislaw Kociolek, Polish ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, under the rubric "In the Socialist Countries": "Poland's National Holiday"]

[Excerpt] When the war was over there were 22 million of us Poles. Some 36 million people now live, work, and study on Polish soil. They live better and more affluently than previously. And this is thanks to the socialist transformations and to the policy guiding the working people's interests.

Socialist building is, however, a complex process. The foundations of socialism have been built in Poland, but in a number of important spheres socialist transformations have not been fully implemented. This has been and still is to some extent the case in the economy, especially in agriculture. The failure of socialist ideas to exert sufficient influence is felt in the education and social sciences system and in culture.

Serious errors were allowed to occur in economic policy in the seventies, especially in connection with the fact that, without due caution and circumspection, extensive use was made of Western credits and technology when developing industry. A dangerous degree of indebtedness and dependence on Western supplies arose.

For a number of years wage increases were substantially higher than increases in material production and labor productivity. As a result, market supplies deteriorated and the zloty quickly devalued. General economic efficiency, the use of the means of production, and the effectiveness of capital investment, which was disproportionately high and too thinly spread, were reduced. What had happened, in fact, was that the role of the national economic plan had declined and the operational efficiency of the central and intermediate links of the economy's management and leadership had lessened. The economic and financial mechanisms were failing to stimulate an increase in labor productivity or an improvement in quality and to develop scientific and technical progress. As a result, difficulties inevitably increased and negative processes developed in social life.

In the developing situation the party's former leadership failed to rely on Marxist-Leninist principles and to find the correct solution to the acute and complex problems which had arisen. At the same time, the influence of reformism was growing. The base for the ideological and political activities of nationalistic and anti-Soviet elements was expanding. The influence of Western subversion centers was increasing in the social sciences and culture. By the end of the seventies it was clear that antisocialist forces had consolidated organizationally and that they were more active.

In the course of the crisis which had developed in the country, dispensing with all camouflage, the counterrevolutionary forces eventually unveiled an explicit program for overthrowing the state constitutional system. The counterrevolution dealt a blow to the economy -- the basis of social life. Production of coal and other minerals plummeted and the national income began to fall. Real earnings also tumbled. We failed to honor our international commitments. Black marketeering flourished in the domestic market and food supplies sharply deteriorated.

With the struggle between the two world systems more acute than ever before, imperalist circles and subversion centers gave the forces of counterrevolution in Poland open and unstinting support. Developments dictated the need for extreme measures, like the introduction of martial law in Poland. The counterrevolution was halted in its tracks and a basis for overcoming the crisis and restoring the normal rhythm of life and work and socialist development was worked out.

As we celebrate this year's anniversary of Poland's rebirth, there has been a marked improvement in the situation. The dangerous turn of events has been halted. The requisite level of mineral extraction, especially coal, copper, and sulphur extraction, has been restored. Since August 1982 there has been a marked increase in the processing industry's production. The processes of providing the public with food are now under control and food supplies are now satisfactory. Deliveries under trade agreements, especially to the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, are being made more successfully. We are making efforts to clear certain delivery backlogs. Targets for the current year are, in the main, being successfully achieved. Output has increased and cooperative ties and deliveries have improved somewhat. The Soviet Union's economic aid has played an enormous role in stabilizing the situation in the country in this period.

There are, of course, also problems. We are still feeling the effects of the blow struck by the counterrevolution and the anti-Polish sanctions applied by the United States and its allies. It can, however, be said that the West has manifestly miscalculated. It has failed to drown Poland in economic chaos and the attempts to achieve a political putsch have been foiled. The modern-day advocates of gunboat diplomacy and punitive expeditions failed to give due consideration to the fact that socialist Poland has considerable potential and substantial strength and can count on its dependable friends.

We are concentrating our resources on solving the problems involved in further increasing industrial and agricultural production. The economic and financial mechanisms are being improved. We are faced with the task of improving economic planning at state, regional, and other levels. We are faced with the question of linking enterprises' expanding terms of reference and responsibility with national and state interests.

Soviet-Polish cooperation has successfully developed throughout the postwar period. Firm ties are now established between our countries' economies. Foreign trade between Poland and the USSR rose from R400 million in 1950 to R8.9 billion in 1982.

Reciprocal deliveries of raw materials and fuel figure prominently in Polish-Soviet trade. The USSR is Poland's biggest supplier of oil, gas, asbestos, lumber, and other raw materials, and Poland is a major supplier of a number of raw materials, such as coal, sulphur, and copper, to the Soviet Union. We have, moreover, become mutually indispensable partners in the sphere of deliveries of heavy machine-building output and industrial consumer goods. Poland is one of the USSR's biggest suppliers of sea-going vessels and equipment.

Our countries are currently working on long-term agreements on mutual cooperation for deliveries in numerous industrial sectors, something in which the joint intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation is engaged. Difficult questions relating to the long-term coordination of plans, production, and deliveries, with due regard for the achievements of scientific and technical progress and the tasks involved in increasing output quality, are on the agenda. At the same time, higher demands are being made in the sphere of linking deliveries with the exigencies of the development of each of the partners. Great importance is being attached to substantially increasing reciprocal deliveries of consumer goods, including light industrial goods. In this sphere we have to solve the questions involved in increasing potential and improving the range and quality of goods.

The consultations recently held on cooperation and deliveries in 1984 revealed not only opportunities advantageous to both sides, but also a number of difficult questions. The sides also noted the scope for restructuring cooperation and trade with a view to steadily deepening economic integration, in connection with which the coordination of long-term economic development plans through the year 2000 will be important.

Poland is an active participant in all-around economic cooperation within the CEMA framework. It is doing everything possible to support the CEMA members' efforts to bring their long-term and medium-term planning more closely into line, and to coordinate economic policy, including in the sphere of the latest technology, and foreign economic ties, especially with the capitalist countries.

The meetings and accords reached by our leaders -- Comrades W. Jaruzelski and Yu.V. Andropov -- are very important to the future of multifaceted cooperation between Poland and the USSR.

We are celebrating this national holiday in good spirits -- in a mood of struggle and optimism. The number of questions which we have to resolve is countless. At the same time, however, we are confident that we are capable of doing so.

POLISH-SOVIET TALKS ON STEEL INDUSTRY BEGIN

LD092122 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] The Soviet Union and Poland have begun economic talks in Moscow. They are discussing the draft of a new intergovernmental agreement on cooperating in ferrous metallurgy. The Soviet Union is to help Poland to update and expand a number of factories, including the steel mill in Katowice. Facilities built with Soviet assistance account for half of Poland's steel output.

'NEUTRON FEVER' AGAIN THREATENS EUROPE

PM091036 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Aug 83 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Drobkov dispatch under the rubric "International Notes": "Neutron Fever"]

[Text] Brussels, August -- There are diseases whose bouts return with frightening constancy even to people who seemed to have recovered long ago from a dangerous ailment. It seems that thanks to the endeavors of the White House, neutron fever is threatening to become such a disease for West Europe.

You might think that several years ago the West European peoples' strong protests had already consigned to the garbage heap Washington's idea of equipping the NATO military in Europe with weapons which would kill people but leave their property intact. This "bomb of the highway" [bomba sbolshoy dorogi] accorded in the very best way with the U.S. reactionaries' view of the world -- American supremacy, even at such a price.

Having encountered the West Europeans' sharp resistance, the predecessor of the present White House incumbent, in his time, considered it better to abandon the neutron weapon venture, or at least its deployment on the land of his allies. President R. Reagan reasoned differently. He issued an order to begin the full-scale production of neutron ammunition components, which, as even many NATO military specialists admit, can be used effectively chiefly in densely populated Europe. This time the West European allies bashfully remained silent, as though they are unaware which "theater of military operations" the United States is preparing its neutron "properties" for. A kind of conspiracy of silence has arisen over neutron weapons.

All this just encourages champions of "neutron death." Articles telling of Washington's intention to begin the mass production of 155-mm neutron shells have begun appearing one after another in American newspapers. Praise is once again being lavished on the tactical and technical data of this "clean weapon," supposedly designed to "compensate for the Warsaw Pact countries' dramatic advantage over NATO in terms of tanks." It is persistently being said in NATO that the bloc no longer has sufficient low-yield tactical nuclear weapons. Things have gone so far that some experts are starting to maintain that the nuclear artillery ammunition in the arsenal of American troops in Europe is obsolete and in urgent need of being replaced with neutron ammunition.

In July the Paris-published INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE citing "administration spokesman in favor of these weapons," reported that Britain, the FRG, and Italy unofficially support the commencement of mass production of 155-mm neutron shells, for they wish to equip their new jointly produced guns of the FH-70 type with them. The old nuclear shell of the same caliber is not suitable for these guns. But, you see, they want very, very much to have their own artillery pieces capable of firing nuclear ammunition. THE WASHINGTON POST and certain other American publications have reported similar information on the desire gradually being expressed hy the most zealous Natoites in West Europe to acquire neutron ammunition.

Following these reports, it is true, denials were issued from West European capitals. London, Rome, and Bonn struck a pose of outraged innocence. They declared that they had not asked Washington to commence production of neutron shells. However, not one of these capitals was bold enough to go further and condemn the production of neutron ammunition already taking place in the United States, in particular, the production of neutron warheads for Lance missiles, with which, as is known, NATO armies in Europe are armed.

Approximately 300 of these warheads are ready now, and the people involved are only waiting for a convenient opportunity to send them across the ocean from American depots.

However, 300 neutron shells are plainly not enough for the Pentagon and its followers in Europe. This is the umpteenth year that the U.S. administration has been striving to obtain appropriations to begin producting 1,000 155-mm neutron shells. Each one will cost no less than $3 million, sources in the U.S. Congress report. This means that the first batch of new shells will cost the taxpayers at least $3 billion. That is the cost to Americans. But the Pentagon's new venture threatens to cost Europe millions of lives.

Despite the denials of "aggrieved" Natoites, U.S. Administration spokesman continue to allude from time to time to the existence of a certain "mutual understanding" with a number of bloc countries' governments on this problem. In addition, one of the NATO countries -- France -- although not formally incorporated in the alliance's military structure, is now implementing its own program to create neutron weapons. By 1992, according to the French press, neutron warheads are to enter the arsenal of that country's army.

Who benefits from the creation by the Europeans themselves of weapons which only recently were rejected so resolutely by the continent's peoples? Does it not benefit those who are already producing them, who are cramming their depots with them, and who are demanding billions to create new types?

Whatever stamp the virus of the neutron fever which is once again making itself known on the European continent bears, it does not become less sinister. The attempts to drag new weapons into Europe, whatever arguments are used to cover them up, pose a deadly danger to the peoples. It would be a good thing for Europeans, who have already once before dispelled the shadow of the neutron threat hanging over them, to see to it that this "ailment" never again returns to the land of their countries.

SOCIALIST GOVERNMENT MAKES FEW CHANGES IN ITALY

PM091911 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Aug 83 First Edition p 5

[Gennadiy Zafesov "Commentator's Column": "In Former Positions"]

[Text] Rome — At last, after the trouble of the last government crisis, the dissolution of parliament, and the early election in Italy, a new government has been formed. For the first time in the county's history a Socialist — Bettino Craxi, political secretary of the Italian Socialist Party [PSI] -- has become chairman of the Council of Ministers. This is a reflection of the somewhat increased number of votes cast for the PSI in the last parliamentary election and of the considerable losses incurred in the ballot boxes by representatives of the Christian Democratic Party [DC] -- the country's biggest conservative party. However, the distribution of political forces in Italy still remains such that it has been necessary once again to resort to the creation of a coalition cabinet, in which the DC, the PSI, and the Republican, Social Democratic, and Liberal Parties are represented. The Communist Party, which received more than 30 percent of the poll in the election, is in opposition to the new government.

The majority of commentators are engaged in discussing the question: Does the ceding of the post of prime minister to the Socialists mean any substantial change in the government's domestic and foreign policy? They practically all give an unambiguous reply to it: By no means.

Representatives of the DC have received more than half the ministerial portfolios and the Christian Democrats hold the key posts of the ministers of foreign affairs, the interior, justice, the treasury, and state participation in enterprises. The post of deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, which was long ago forgotten in practice, has been reinstated and is held by Christian Democrat Arnoldo Forlani. The posts of the ministers of defense and finance have gone to representatives of the Republican Party, which traditionally cooperates with the DC.

The new cabinet's program, above all in the economic sphere, accords with the DC's main theses, which boil down to a "policy of strict thrift" and "belt tightening" -- primarily, of course, by means of cutting spending of social needs, freezing working people's wages, and similar measures. All this is occurring under conditions in which relations between labor and capital in Italy have been exacerbated to the utmost.

It is pointed out here that "continuity" has also been ensured in the foreign policy sphere, where Italy is one of the most obedient U.S. NATO partners: The posts of the ministers of foreign affairs and defense will be held respectively by the Christian Democrat G. Andreotti and the Republican G. Spadolini -- both very influential figures who have repeatedly headed previous government cabinets.

As we see, despite the arrival of a Socialist at the "helm of power," the positions of the Italian Government essentially remain as before. But if the Socialists want to have their say in Italian politics, they will have to get away from the DC's compromised policy. It will be possible to judge definitively the new cabinet's line only by its practical deeds.

BRITISH LABOR PARTY OFFICIAL VISITS KIEV

AU091202 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0230 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Summary] While visiting the Soviet Union at the invitation of the AUCCTU, James Mortimer, general secretary of the British Labor Party, spent three days in Kiev recently. "In a conversation with the visitor, Sologub, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Trade Union Council chairman, gave an account of the part of the republic's trade unions in accomplishing socioeconomic tasks in running state and public affairs, in international relations, and of their contribution toward the struggle for peace. Mortimer expressed gratitude for the warm welcome and hospitality.

"The general secretary of the British Labor Party visited the Kiev branch of the Central Vladimir Ilich Lenin Museum, inspected the memorial complex -- the Ukrainian State Museum of the History of the Great Patriotic War 1941-45 — saw projects in the Ukrainian capital city, and the city's historical and architectural monuments."

IRANIAN THREAT TO BOMB OIL FIELDS ALARMS TURKEY

PM092017 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Aug 83 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent A. Filippov dispatch: "Serious Concern"]

[Text] Ankara, 5 Aug -- Commenting on the activation of combat operations on the Iran-Iraq front, a commentator for the newspaper MILLIYET points out that Tehran's threat to bomb oil fields in the Kirkuk region in order to "undermine the enemy's strength" has aroused serious concern in Turkey. The point is that an oil pipeline passes from the Iraqi region of Kirkuk across Turkish territory to Yumurtalik on the Mediterranean coast. More than 35 million metric tons of oil passes along this pipeline every year and is then pumped aboard tankers which sail to West European countries. In addition to the $250 million which Turkey receives as compensation for the transit of Iraqi oil for itself. The shifting of combat operations to Kirkuk, the commentator writes, could have grave economic consequences for Turkey.

SYRIA'S PEOPLES ASSEMBLY LEADER VISITS MOSCOW

Group Arrives 9 Aug

LD091442 Moscow TASS in English 1354 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 9 TASS -- A delegation of the People's Council of Syria headed by member of the leadership of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party, president of the People's Council, Mahmud az-Zu'bi arrived in Moscow today for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Az-Zu'bi Comments

LD092041 Moscow in Arabic to The Arab World 1500 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Excerpts] Leonid Rassadin, our correspondent in the Middle East, has met with Mahmud az-Zu'bi, chairman of the Syrian People's Assembly:

[Begin Az-Zu'bi recording] The situation in the Middle East is indeed very tense. This tension is a dangerous threat to peace and security not only in the Arab region but also at the international level. This follows from several main causes: first, Israeli expansionist and aggressive policy, and then, the objective of world Zionism to set up a big state in this region at the expense of the Arab citizens after killing and dispossession. It is clear that there is no region in the world that has preoccupied the world more than Israel and its continuing aggression for 35 years. Naturally, Israel would not have embarked on these dangerous and aggressive actions without the complete and heavy political, military and economic support given by the United States to Israel because their strategies or objectives coincide -- Israel's expansionist objectives coincide with the U.S. hegemonist objectives of controlling the region, its resources and region's strategic position as a bridgehead through the use of U.S. military bases in the region, against the USSR, the socialist bloc and all the liberation movements in the world.

Syria will remain steadfast in its confrontation of all the pressures and challenges, building up its own strength while relying on its resources and the major support that it received from the USSR, the mighty friend of all peoples, and the sincere friend of the Arabs in their just cause. Syria will continue to reject the submission contract, the Israeli-Lebanese-American agreement, which (?has utterly destroyed) Lebanese sovereignty. Syria supports the idea of independent and sovereign Lebanon and the unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon and from all the occupied Arab territories. Syria supports just peace, the resolutions of the Fes summit, which laid down a just foundation of a peaceful settlement, and also the excellent initiatives of the Soviet comrades, which are capable of consolidating peace in the region and of eliminating tension. On one side we find Syria, the USSR, the Arab nationalist movement and the Arab masses supporting international legitimacy, right and justice and on the other we find America and Israel hostile to the causes of people and striving to impose greater hegemony on the region. Finally, Syria will continue to resist the American imperialist plans because this is indeed the dogma of its people and it relies; as I have said on its own strength and on the support of the Arab masses to it because the Syrian attitude which is backed by our Soviet friends, reaches the heart of every Arab citizen and constitutes the certain [word indistinct] which will triumph in the end because it is the sharper and stronger weapon in the reality of the [word indistinct] which we are now experiencing. [end recording]

'BRIGHT STAR 83' MIDEAST MANEUVERS PREVIEWED

Egyptians Protest

LD091805 Moscow TASS in English 1651 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] Cairo August 9 TASS -- A number of political parties and organizations of Egypt resolutely protest against the holding of joint U.S.-Egyptian military exercises within the framework of "Bright Star-83" exercises.

The granting by Cairo of military advantages to Washington and the organizing of joint exercises have crushed hopes that Egypt would carry on a policy more independent from the U.S. and would stick to the course of positive neutrality, said M.S. Ahmed, member of the General Secretariat of the National Progressive (Left) Party of Egypt. In the present-day situation this actually means the creation of U.S. military bases on the Egyptian territory. The Egyptian people resolutely reject foreign military presence on their soil, M.S. Ahmed stressed.

The newspaper ASH-SHA'B publication of the Socialist Party of Labour, published statements of some prominent politicians of the country, who are unanimous in denouncing the U.S.-Egyptian exercises. The statements point out that the holding of the exercises is at variance with the main principles of the foreign policy of Egypt, that it runs counter to the interests of the Egyptian people.

Aims 'To Encircle' Africa

LD091625 Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 9 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

On Wednesday, August 10, the Pentagon starts big military exercises "Bright Star-83" in the Middle East. They will involve about 10,000 U.S. servicemen from among the so-called "Rapid Deployment Force" as well as the most up-to-date military hardware specially brought from the USA. The exercises will be held simultaneously in the territories of Egypt, Sudan, Somalia, and Oman, the troops of which are announced to be "cooperate" with U.S. units. The scope of the exercises which cover a vast area, just as the situation in which they will be held, indicate that this is a question of large-scale military preparations, sabre-rattling, blackmail and threats which have become the characteristic features of the present Washington administration's policy both in the Middle East and in other regions.

The USA has set itself as an object to penetrate the African Continent as deep as possible, and regards an expansion of its military presence as the key to that.

This is precisely in what the USA sees the way to ensuring its imperialist interests, to imposing neocolonialist concepts upon African countries, and to putting through the capitulatory plan for a so-called "Middle East settlement". These aims closely interweave with the creation of seats of tension around those African states the independent course of which serves as an obstacle to the realisation of Washington's imperial ambitions.

The USA is connected with the countries in the territories of which the exercises will be held by bilateral military agreements. They are now being linked into a certain united system ensuring U.S. military presence in the vast area of Africa and the Middle East.

Considering that the U. S. naval armada is deployed in the Indian Ocean and U.S. combatant ships cruise in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, it is not difficult to notice that the Pentagon intends to surround the African Continent and to encircle it with a steel ring.

The "Bright Star-83" exercises are to be held in the conditions when the USA and some countries which are at one with it are intensively heightening tension around the events in Chad and are drumming up anti-Libyan hysteria. The U.S. ABC TV network, with reference to informed persons in the Pentagon, reports that one of the main aims of the exercises is to warn Libya. It is not a provocative show of force on the part of Washington!

The brandishing of weapons in direct proximity to the borders of independent African states creates a serious threat to their sovereignty and security. The "Bright Star-83" exercises, just as analogous last-year exercises, show that the USA expands springboards for its "Rapid Deployment Force" which is designed to perform gendarme functions in areas which Washington arbitrarily declares to be a "sphere of U. S. interests."

IZVESTIYA COMMENTS ON MCFARLANE MIDEAST MISSION

PM101008 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Aug 83 Morning Edition p 4

[A. Kapralov: "Notes Apropos": "Poker Games and Bombs"]

[Text] R. McFarlane, the U.S. President's personal representative, is making shuttle trips around Near Eastern countries. It has already been reported that in this post he has continued the mission of his predecessor P. Habib.

While a river of blood was flowing from the wounds of a Beirut mutilated by American weapons, R. Reagan personally marked Habib's services with the Medal of Freedom -- the highest U.S. civilian award. It is awarded for a special contribution to the cause of peace and ensuring U.S. security.

The word "peace" is here identified with the words "Israeli occupation," and "security" with the words "American military presence in the Near East."

But Washington is aware that there will be no such "presence" unless it succeeds in winning over the moderate Arab regimes and perhaps even misleading those who firmly uphold the pan-Arab positions. In order to lull the Arab's vigilance, concessions are demanded from Tel Aviv too. The work of the American envoys is proceeding in this direction. That goes for the past and the present envoys.

Habib was known to his friends as an unsurpassed poker player. We do not know what successes McFarlane has had at the card table. However, he bluffs as if he had been taking lessons from his predecessor: At meetings in Arab capitals there are fixed smiles, and in Tel Aviv there are firm embraces with the partners in the anti-Arab strategic alliance. In words, there are expatiations about "peace" (meaning, let us stipulate, "peace" according to the American scenario). And in practice, there is the drawing up of troops to take part in the large-scale "Bright Star" maneuvers. The purpose of the exercises is to rehearse U.S. plans for a future capture of Near East bridgeheads and interference in the internal affairs of countries in the region.

Just 24 Hours Left to the Start of the Maneuvers

In 24 hours' time American bombs will start falling and fountains of fire will gush from the Near Eastern deserts. And this is the true face of American Near East policy, not the mask which the White House envoys display to the Arabs.

U.S. SEEN STRENGTHENING PRESENCE IN CHAD ZONE

PM100909 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Aug 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading: "Massive Interference in Chad"]

[Text] Washington, 9 Aug -- President Reagan has officially confirmed that, on his instructions, two AWACS-equipped aircraft, eight F-15 fighters, and air and ground support forces have been sent to Sudan in connection with the events in Chad. In a message delivered to Congress, the head of the U.S. Administration announced that the aircraft and the ground support subunits will carry out operations "in close collaboration with the Chad authorities" and other governments "friendly to Washington" which are assisting the Hissein Habre regime. The President refused to specify how long the U.S. aircraft and so-called "support forces" would remain in the region, confining himself to the obscure phrase that they would remain there as long as the situation demanded. Observers here view this as a step toward strengthening the permanent U.S. military presence in this zone.

It follows from the message and from White House spokesmen's statements that Washington intends to take measures to provide extra assistance to the Habre regime. Thus L. Speakes, White House deputy press secretary, stated that "the administration is constantly studying the situation in that sphere." The NBC television company has reported that the United States is to airlift a new contingent of 700 Zairian troops to Chad.

A Pentagon spokesman has announced that an RC-135 strategic reconnaissance aircraft has left for Sudan. Some 550 U.S. servicemen are already stationed in Sudan "in connection with the events in Chad," according to that spokesman.

Reports that Paris is ruling out direct military intervention in Chad do not correspond with the facts, State Department spokesman J. Hughes has stated. The French Government, he said, has explained to the U.S. Administration that press reports of that kind "were taken out of context." The statement by French External Relations Minister C. Cheysson to the effect that the positions of Paris and Washington are not in accord on Chad, Hughes pointed out, was due to "the minister's lengthy absence from France." The State Department spokesman stressed that the cooperation between the two countries is "very close" in character.

Further PRAVDA Report

PM100932 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Aug 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading "Massive Interference in Chad"]

[Text] Tripoli, 9 Aug -- The U.S. Administration is fanning up an anti-Libyan campaign so as to conceal its own interference in the Chad conflict, a statement by the Libyan People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison says. Washington is striving to turn Chad into a bridgehead for aggressive intrigues in the region and to expand its zone of influence on the continent. Libya, the document stresses, is appealing to the international community to condemn the U.S. Administration's policy of pressure and threats and to end U.S. imperialism's acts of provocation against independent peoples.

Libya's JANA agency has published a report that the Libyan Air Force has been ordered to shoot down U.S. AWACS-equipped aircraft should the latter violate the country's airspace.

TASS NOTES FRENCH TROOPS ORDERED TO CHAD

LD092057 Moscow TASS in English 2018 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] Paris August 9 TASS -- The French Government has decided to send troops to Chad. It is said in a statement of French Defence Minister Charles Hernu released here today, a unit of the French Armed Forces stationed in the Central Africa Republic has been ordered to redeploy to Ndjamena, capital of Chad, where its personnel will perform the functions of advisers. An additional troops contingent will be sent to the Central African Repbulic to replace that unit.

SOVIET SOLIDARITY DELEGATIONS IN ANGOLA, TOGO

PM051303 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Aug 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS reports under general heading "Developing Cooperation"]

[Text] Luanda, 2 Aug -- A delegation from the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries, headed by B.A. Abdurazakov, member of the committee's Presidium and Uzbek SSR minister of foreign affairs, has ended its visit to the People's Republic of Angola. The Soviet guests were received by Paulo Jorge, member of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola -- Labor Party Central Committee and Angolan minister of foreign affairs, and had a talk with S. Nujoma, president of the South-West African People's Organization, and (U. Mokeba), representative of the South African African National Congress in Angola.

Lome, 1 Aug -- G. Eyadema, chairman and founder of the Rally of the Togolese People Party and president of the Republic of Togo, received here a delegation from the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries headed by Twice Hero of the Soviet Union V.V. Aksenov, member of the committee's Presidium and pilot-consmonaut of the USSR.

The guests from the USSR arrived in Togo at the invitation of the leadership of the Rally of the Togolese People Party.

U.S. SAID BEHIND 'EXPECTED' GUATEMALAN COUP

PM100923 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Aug 83 Morning Edition p 4

[R. Tuchnin "International Commentary": "Guatemala: A Preplanned Coup"]

[Text] A military coup has taken place in Guatemala. The dictator Rios Montt has been removed and replaced by a new general -- Humberto Mejia. The change of power in that small Central American country did not cause a sensation among foreign political observers and correspondents -- it was expected, and it took place.

The coup was carried out according to the classic rules of the Latin American "pronunciamento": tanks and armored cars appeared in the streets at dawn, soldiers surrounded the presidential palace, and soon the new ruler addressed the people, who had nothing to do with the military-palace squabbling between Guatemalan generals over the helm of state power.

Subsequent events also developed according to the familiar scenario. Like his ousted predecessor, Humberto Mejia was lavish with all kinds of outwardly attractive but vague promises, and even promised to hold "elections," although he specified no date. But he did not omit to mention, with soldierly frankness, that he will continue the struggle against "left-wing guerrillas." This flagrant threat against the Guatemalan patriots is hardly surprising in view of the fact that even among his military associates Humberto Mejia has the reputation of an inveterate Black Hundred type who has actively planned and carried out punitive operations against rebels fighting for their motherland's freedom and independence.

It was by no means accidental that a few days before the coup Guatemala's new dictator was on board the American aircraft carrier "Ranger," receiving instructions from General P. Gorman, commander of the U.S. Southern Command. Not for nothing did a REUTERS correspondent, in his first commentary on the new Guatemalan ruler, place him "right of Rios Montt" and stress that he "will strive to strengthen ties with the United States."

It is not too difficult to see what lies behind the summit military coup in Guatemala -- Gen Rios Montt has stopped satisfying his Washington patrons and they brought into play the simple levers of conspiracy in order to displace him from the dictator's throne and install a more suitable man.

In the White House's eyes Rios Montt had exhausted his political usefulness. He had fulfilled the sinister mission entrusted to him -- under cover of fake God-fearing speeches, this "model Christian" dealt bloody retribution to rebel patriots and the peaceful Indian population. The ousted dictator has tens of thousands of physically annihilated compatriots on his conscience.

This fierce terror, bordering on real genocide, caused a wave of indignation in Latin America and widespread, angry protests from the world public. Moreover, under very strong political pressure within the country, Rios Montt was forced to start talking about the possibility of holding "elections" in the summer of next year, which did not at all fit in with official Washington's plans. People at the top of the American Administration reasoned that the time had come to remove him from the political arena. The more so because such an excellent candidate had turned up -- the Guatemalan military "hawk" Humberto Mejia.

Events in Guatemala form a logical part of U.S. aggressive actions in Central America. The imperialist plot against Nicaragua and the Salvadoran patriots, backed up by a challenging display of brute military force, requires, according to Washington's designs, a toughening of dictatorial regimes throughout the region.

The Guatemalan coup is eloquent evidence of these sinister intentions on the part of the United States, which is gambling on preparing for direct armed intervention.

'COINCIDENTAL' COUP FOLLOWS MEJIA-GORMAN TALKS

LD092132 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 9 Aug 83

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Boris Andrianov]

[Excerpt] How Reagan the peacemaker really looks is shown by his practical steps in international affairs. For example, I have here a report that the White House chief received Thomas Pickering, who was recently confirmed as U.S. ambassador to El Salvador. Naturally that did not happen without the blessing of the President himself, who did not conceal his discontent with the activity of Pickering's predecessor. The new U.S. ambassador to El Salvador is well-known as a figure with reactionary views, and surely he will virtually play a role as Washington's deputy in this Central American country. Therefore the appointment of Pickering marks a stepping up of U.S. support for the bloody regime of the antipolular junta in El Salvador, and an intention to block any attempts directed at solving the problems of that country through talks.

It is most certainly not peace that Washington is trying to achieve in Central America. This thought is expressed by international observers in connection with the latest military coup in Guatemala, where Rios Montt, head of the previous dictatorial regime, has been replaced by Oscar Humberto Majia, the defense minister, who has become president. In the opinion of Washington observers, this change was carried out by the United States. One can hardly take it to be a fortuitous coincidence that the coup took place only 2 days after Mejia had met General Paul Gorman on board the U.S. aircraft carrier "Ranger." He commands the U.S. Southern Command, whose secret zone of operations includes Guatemala. Telegrams from foreign agencies describe the new Guatemalan president as an inveterate hawk, a virulent anticommunist who is besmattered with the blood of many patriots. In putting General Mejia in the President's chair, Washington is aspiring to expand the channels for its aggressive policy in Central America and to draw Guatemala still more actively into implementing its plans in the region.

ORTEGA DENIES NICARAGUAN THREAT TO CENTRAL AMERICA

PM100955 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Aug 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Military Danger Increasing"]

[Text] Managua, 9 Aug -- The Nicaraguan people are ready to fight for every inch of their soil in the event of armed intervention by imperialism, Daniel Ortega, member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front national leadership and coordinator of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, has stated here.

The Nicaraguan leader firmly rebutted the Reagan administration's attempts to justify the hostile intrigues against Nicaragua by means of slanderous accusations to the effect that Nicaragua allegedly represents a "military threat to other Central American states."

Nicaragua, D. Ortega said, does not intend to attack anyone. On the contrary, our country has been the victim of aggression unleashed by the United States. Given the danger of war that is hanging over the republic, the Nicaraguan people are fully entitled to strengthen their defense and to acquire weapons wherever they deem it necessary, D. Ortega stressed.

According to reports reaching here, the provocative military maneuvers entitled "Big Pine II", which are viewed by the region's progressive forces as a flagrant U.S. militarist action capable of disguising U.S. intervention against Nicaragua, are gathering momentum in Honduras. A succession of huge U.S. military transport aircraft carrying weapons and military hardware has been landing at Honduran airfields. The first group of U.S. military servicemen from the 5,000-strong expeditionary corps which, according to the Pentagon's plans, will be stationed in Honduras for at least 6 months, has arrived in that country 1 week ahead of schedule. About 20 U.S. warships will be participating in the maneuvers.

MEXICAN CONGRESS DELEGATION CONTINUES USSR VISIT

Holds Press Conference

PM041635 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Aug 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Parliamentarians' Visit"]

[Text] L. Danton Rodriguez, head of the delegation from the National Congress of the United States of Mexico and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee in the Chamber of Deputies, spoke 1 August at a press conference in Moscow about the visit to the Soviet Union. The delegation members, he stressed, were highly impressed by the successes scored over the last few years by the Soviet people in the development of the economy, science, and culture.

The guest noted the successful development of Soviet-Mexican relations and expressed hope for their further deepening in all spheres, including along parliamentary lines. The consolidation of these relations is especially important now, when the United States is increasing tension in Central America.

The head of the delegation expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union for supporting Mexico and other Central American states which are advocating the peaceful solution of the region's problems.

Mexican Ambassador to the USSR O. Flores de la Pena also took part in the press conference.

The delegation of the Mexican National Congress met 2 August with representatives of the chambers and with chairman and members of the standing commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities.

During the conversation, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, they exchanged information on the activity of the two countries' supreme legislative organs. It was noted that regular ties between the parliaments would help strengthen friendship, cooperation, and mutual understanding between the USSR and Mexico.

Opinions were exchanged on some international problems of mutual interest.

Taking part in the conversation were A.P. Shitikov and V.P. Ruben, chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers; A.G. Yegorov, N.M. Zaychenko, L.A. Kulidzhanov, and N.F. Tatarchuk, USSR Supreme Soviet deputies; USSR Ambassador to Mexico R.A. Sergeyev; and other officials.

A luncheon in honor of the guests was given on behalf of the chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers.

On the same day the guests visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall.

Visits Azerbaijan

GF021412 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Excerpts] A delegation from the National Congress of Mexico has been the guest of oil workers. The members of the delegation have familiarized themselves with the work and life of cartels in the Caspian Sea, particularly with (?oil rigs). In a statement to the correspondent of the Azerbaijan Information Service, Carlos (Barios Banai), deputy of the Mexican National Congress and member of the Energy Commission, said the following: I have difficulty in expressing my impressions. Everything we have observed here today constitutes a magnificent reflection of Azerbaijan's scientifc and technical development. This development reflects the people's [word indistinct] and toil as well as the skill and patriotism of the Soviet people. It is the fruit of successful organization work.

The delegation of the Mexican National Congress, headed by L. Danton Rodriguez, chairman of Foreign Affairs Commission of the Mexican National Congress, has departed for Moscow. Seeing the Mexican parliamentary delegation off at Baku airport, which was decorated with the flags of Mexico and the Azerbaijan SSR, were Gadzhiyev, secretary of the Presidium of the Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet; Akhmedov, chairman of the Baku City Soviet Executive Committee; Babayev and [name indistinct], deputies of the Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet; Akhundov, administrator of affairs of the Presidium of the Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet; (Akundov), member of the Azerbaijan Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; and others.

Meets Aliyev

LD022016 Moscow TASS in English 1634 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 2 TASS -- Geidar Aliyev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, received in the Kremlin today a delegation of the National Congress of Mexico headed by the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Chamber of Deputies, L. Danton Rodriguez.

The head of the delegation conveyed greetings and good wishes to the Soviet leadership on behalf of the President of Mexico M. de la Madrid. On behalf of the delegation he expressed satisfaction with the stay of Mexican members of parliament in the Soviet Union. This trip, during which we also visited the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic, L. Danton Rodrigues said, enabled the members of the delegation to learn about the life of the Soviet people, its successes in various fields, and to see for themselves again the sincere striving of Soviet people for peace.

Members of the Mexican delegation expressed concern over the heightening of tension in Central America due to aggressive actions by imperialist forces [and] described the peace efforts of Mexico and other Latin American countries in the interests of the political settlement in that part of the world.

Geidar Aliyev told the guests about the Soviet people's accomplishments in economic and cultural construction, about the Soviet Union's peace initiatives directed at curbing the arms race and averting the threat of nuclear war.

We regard the visit by the Mexican parliamentary delegation, he stressed, as another step along the road of further consolidation of cooperation and mutual understanding between the Soviet Union and Mexico. Successful stable development of Soviet-Mexican relations, based on the principles of equality and mutual benefit, meets the interests of the peoples of the two countries, the cause of peace, and international security.

A positive evaluation has been given of the efforts by Mexico and some other Latin American countries, the constructive proposals of Nicaragua and Cuba for a just political settlement in Central America and the Caribbean. Geidar Aliyev said that the Soviet Union resolutely comes out against the imperialist policy of diktat and the interference in the internal affairs of the Latin American countries, in support of the right of all peoples to independent development.

Delegation Departs

LD040708 Moscow TASS in English 0705 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 4 TASS -- A Mexican National Congress delegation, led by Luis Danton Rodriguez, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Chamber of Deputies left Moscow for home on August 3. The delegation stayed in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The Mexican parliamentarians were seen off at the airport by Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and by other officials.

U.S.-CHILE NAVAL MANEUVERS SUPPORT PINOCHET

LD092356 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1320 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow, 9 Aug (TASS) -- Commentator Ruslan Knyazev writes: American Marines will soon appear on the south Chilean island of Chiloe. As the EFE news agency reported from Santiago, the landing by the force is part of the program of the "Unitas Operation" which begins in mid-August -- major joint maneuvers by the navies of the United States and the Chilean regime. Six Chilean and five American Navy vessels, including the nuclear submarine "George Washington," along with the air forces of both countries, will participate. It is not the first time that the maneuvers of the "Unitas" series are being held off Chilean shores. It will suffice to recall that the Chilean Navy vessels, whose crews started the fascist coup the night of 11 September 1973, arrived in Valparaiso precisely from such exercises. Participation in the joint maneuvers with the Americans was then used by the conspirators to cover up preparations for the putsch.

The Pentagon intends to conduct the next "Unitas Operation" in Chile at a moment of sharp exacerbation of the internal political situation in this country. The events of the last few days are evidence of the unprecedented scale of the Chilean people's struggle against the Pinochet regime. Strikes at industrial enterprises and in transport, boycotts of lessons in schools and universities, demonstrations and barricades on streets are becoming an increasingly frequent phenomenon. The harsh terror, the political murders, the arrests and tortures are no longer capable of ensuring that the fascist dictatorship is kept in power.

Millions of Chileans took part in 3 days of national protest held in May, June, and July. Prior to the fourth such day, which is planned for 11 August, the broad political forces of Chile are acting in a united front with the demand for the resignation of Pinochet and the return of the democratic forms of government.

Official Washington, which did so much 10 years ago to bring to power its protege Pinochet, is now strenuously maneuvering with a view to preserving its influence in Chile. While continuing to actively support the Pinochet dictatorship, the Reagan administration is at the same time flirting with the bourgeois circles which have gone into opposition in order to block developments which are not to its liking. By sending ships to Chile's shores, Washington is seeking to give a helpful hand to the reeling Pinochet regime, and to intimidate and blackmail the Chilean people, seeking to free themselves from a dictatorship.

START OF 'BIG PINE II' INDICATES U.S. 'BIG STICK'

PM101148 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 10 Aug 83 First Edition p 5

[Interview with I.R. Grigulevich, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, by A. Moiseyev: "The 'Big Stick' Policy"]

[Text] [Question] Iosif Romaldovich, it looks as if the White House is pining for the "big stick" again. The 6-month-long U.S. "Big Pine II" maneuvers have started in Central America on the very borders of revolutionary Nicaragua. Approximately 6,000 U.S. officers and men are taking part. Some 19 Yankee warships are cruising off the coast of Central America with 16,000 servicemen on board. Squadrons of U.S. tactical fighter-bombers are involved in the provocative maneuvers. There is also evidence that Somozist gangs are preparing for a major new invasion of Nicaragua. They are being trained by CIA and Honduran officers. President Reagan is trying to secure another $80 million for them.... What are your thoughts in response to these alarming reports?

[Answer] It is perfectly clear that the U.S. Administration is currently doing its utmost to rout the Sandinist revolution and suppress the national liberation movement in El Salvador for the umpteenth time. For around 200 years the Yankees have been trying to strengthen their positions in Central America and simply take over the countries of the region. It is known that in the last century they decided to install their man there -- the filibusterer Walker. It was a failure: He was shot by the locals.

You know it is said that the celebrated O. Henry had Nicaragua in mind when he described the republic of Anchuria in his novel "Cabbages and Kings." At any rate, historically the country closely resembles Anchuria. As in O. Henry's imaginary "banana republic," the Yankees gave the orders in Nicaragua for decades. They directed affairs there in the interests of their companies, banks, and corporations. They overthrew the government and put their proteges in power -- all manner of traitors, robbers, and murderers. For 20 years they had forces in Nicaragua and controlled customs, tax collection, and foreign relations. This was the lot not only of Nicaragua, but of all the republics of Central America and the Caribbean.

Now the United States is saying that it is interfering in the region's affairs because it wants to prevent "communist domination." Yet it was Washington which wielded its "stick" in the 19th century and at the beginning of the 20th century, long before the victory of the October Revolution in Russia and the emergence in Central America of an embryonic workers movement, let alone communist parties. What was the Yankees' motivation then, and how did they attempt to justify their policy of plunder and violence? They just brazenly cited the right of the strong to dictate their laws to the weak.

[Question] How do you explain Washington's heightened interest in Central America?

[Answer] There are economic and strategic reasons. The United States is accustomed to regarding this region as its own backyard to be protected against "foreign" influence. The U.S. moneybags are convinced that control of the interocean routes across the territory of the Central American countries enables them to exercise the requisite influence not only on the states of the Western Hemisphere, but also on world politics in general. Hence the unceremonious, cynical, and aggressive U.S. approach in that region.

Since the fall of Batista the White House has been accusing the Fidel Castro government of interfering in Central American internal affairs, and on this pretext, threatening the Island of Freedom with intervention.

In fact, the only real cause of political instability in Central America and the Caribbean is the United States itself. It is the United States which has been constantly sending forces to install and maintain what it regards as suitable regimes.

Of course, the revolutionaries of the region have always helped one another in the struggle for independence. Natives of various Central American countries fought for Cuba's freedom, and many Cubans participated in revolutionary events in Mexico and struggled for the freedom of other republics. This is a normal phenomenon and has never surprised anyone. In fact, representatives of a variety of states fought for the freedom of the United States, and that did not anger the Americans. But now the United States, in accordance with the right of the strong, believes that only it has the authority (no one knows who authorized it) to impose its system and its satraps on the region's countries. And, according to the White House, the local peoples must submit to the U.S. Government without a murmur.

The U.S. policy of imposing its will on others is known as the "big stick" policy. Its implementation has always been accompanied by hypocritical talk about the people's welfare, about selfless U.S. sacrifices, about the U.S. desire to help and support southern neighbors. But these good intentions have resulted in even greater slavery for the peoples under tutelage. When the democratic forces joined together to combat imperialism, Washington started hollering about outside interference, about the threat to U.S. strategic interests, and about the balance being upset. Since 1917 the United States has put these movements down to the intrigues of "international communism," the "hand of Moscow," and Soviet plans to subjugate everyone and everything. Since the victory of the Cuban revolution it has been the "subversive actions of Castro" allegedly carrying out Moscow's instructions.

[Question] What do you think will happen if the Americans actually decide to invade Central America, in particular Nicaragua?

[Answer] I think the result will be the opposite of what Reagan and his administration hope. The current U.S. President wants to go down in history as a "strong man." Moreover, he wants to be reelected for a second term, and for this reason he may decide on intervention to achieve victory over the Sandinistas. But what if it turns out to be a Pyrrhic victory for him? After all, it would take just one irresponsible step to spark off a regional war. And what if it spreads all over the planet? No wonder the civilized world is roundly condemning Washington's aggressive policy. U.S. intervention in Central America would be folly; it would be criminal from the viewpoint of the international situation and from the viewpoint of the interests of the American people. It poses the threat of the "Vietnamization" of the country, and that would mean further ignominy for the White House.

Many people in the United States are aware of this. And they are turning to Nicaragua to express their solidarity with the Sandinistas and their disagreement with the Reagan administration's policy. They include bishops, congressmen, journalists, and students....

The Sandinist revolution is making headway, surmounting enormous obstacles, and defending itself against imperialist assaults. It has the solidarity of the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries and all progressive people of the world. I believe that the new Nicaragua will hold on to win the struggle against its numerous enemies.

C. AMERICAN REACTION TO U.S. 'INTERVENTION' EYED

LD070122 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 6 Aug 83

[From "International Diary" program presented by Georgiy Alekseyev]

[Text] The situation in Central America remains extremely tense. Washington's unprecedented demonstration of military might in the region is increasingly leading political observers to believe that the big stick now being brandished over the Central American states by the U.S. Administration could at any moment turn into direct armed intervention against Nicaragua. Today, off the shores of Nicaragua, a strike group of warships led by the aircraft carrier "Ranger" is concentrated. By the middle of August the aircraft carrier "Coral Sea," with an escort of four frigates and destroyers will also arrive there from the Mediterranean. They form three formations comprising 19 vessels with 16,000 servicemen on board. At the same time approximately 6,000 U.S. officers and men have arrived in Honduras to take part in maneuvers on land.

This crude intervention by the Reagan administration in the affairs of Central American states is evoking sharp protests. Our correspondent in Caracas, Yuriy Isayev, reports:

The news that the United States had sent its Navy to the shores of Nicaragua reached Caracas at the time of the celebrations marking the 200th anniversary of the birth of Simon Bolivar. The presidents of the Simon Bolivar countries were present at the celebrations, as were prominent political and public figures. Washington's piratical act was appraised here as a slap in the face for the Latin American community and as an outrage against the memory of the liberator of Latin America who struggled against Spanish colonialism.

The presidents of Bolivia, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, and the vice president of Panama condemned the action of the U.S. military. Documents signed in Caracas speak of the need to unite the countries of Latin America to resist the predatory interests in the U.S.

In the last century Simon Bolivar said prophetically that it was the destiny of the United States to bury the countries of Latin America in poverty and hunger. These words from the famous Venezuelan are often cited here. Just as at the time of the Malvinas crisis, the papers are printing photographs of aircraft carriers. The television news shows U.S. soldiers active on Honduran territory. People are reading the papers attentively. The tension and expectation can be felt.

The lesson of the Malvinas opened the eyes of many Latin American people and showed them the true face of U.S. imperialism that at the critical moment turned its back on the countries with which it is linked by treaties of mutual aid. U.S. aid was extended to British colonialism. On that occasion the guns spoke. Will they speak again this time?

[Alekseyev] Yuriy Nikolayevich, as is known, the countries of the Contadora Group, which Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama comprise, have already made definite proposals for a settlement of the regions problems. They understand perfectly that if the situation gets out of control all the Latin American states will be drawn into the conflict. How has the U.S. Administration reacted to these warnings?

[Isayev] The United States has been brushing away the members of this group like bothersome flies. Nonetheless Ronald Reagan was compelled to reply to the presidents of the aforementioned countries. His reply, printed in the local press, evoked further indignation.

According to Reagan, the United States only concern is for peace in Central America, which it intends to protect from the Soviet military threat. In the President's letter facts are stood on their heads, and the twentieth century U.S. pirates look like the sacrificial lambs of the Bible. In order to soften the effect, the U.S. diplomatic service has sent out emissaries to the countries of Latin America to work on public opinion. But times have changed. Nobody here believes in the so-called Soviet military threat. Venezuela and other countries of Latin America are resolutely demanding an end to the provocations against Nicaragua, and that there be no interference in the affairs of other Central American states.

An increase in war hysteria could lead to a disaster whose extent is difficult to foretell. This is the view of prominent political and public figures of the Latin American continent.

CPSU'S SHKOLNIKOV ARRIVES IN MEXICO CITY

LD071014 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 7 Aug 83

[Text] A delegation of the CPSU headed by Comrade Shkolnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Committee of People's Control, has arrived in Mexico. At the invitation of the leadership of the United Socialist Party of Mexico, the delegation will take part in the work of its second congress.

ECUADOR PRESIDENT THANKS ANDROPOV FOR CONDOLENCES

PM071450 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jul 83 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS Report: "Reply Telegram"]

[Text] A telegram addressed to Yu.V. Andropov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, from Ecuadoran President Osvaldo Hurtado Larrea has been received in which sincere gratitude is expressed for condolences sent in connection with the air disaster.

UKRAINIAN CP EVALUATES STATUS OF 5-YEAR PLAN

Shcherbitskiy Attends

AU051755 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 31 Jul 83 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee: Let Us Successfully Complete the Third Year of the 5-Year Period"]

[Text] The results of developing the republic's national economy in the first half of the year and measures for insuring the fulfillment of the annual plan for economic and social development and for raising the effectiveness of communal production were discussed recently at a conference held in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee with leaders of Ukrainian ministries and departments, and with department chiefs in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

The conference was addressed by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary.

It was noted that, while implementing the decisions of the November 1982 and the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenums and the directives given by Yu.V. Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, the republic's party organizations and labor collectives were organizing efforts in order to make fuller use of reserves for intensifying production, and to accelerate economic development. The economic, social, and organizational measures taken by the party to accelerate the development of the country's national economy have met with general approval in the republic. The high activity of the working people and the efforts to strengthen discipline and organization have resulted in plan fulfillment and an increased production effectiveness.

In the first half of the current year, industrial production increased 3.6 percent compared with the corresponding period of 1982, against the annual plan of 2.8 percent. The value of industrial production marketed in excess of the plan totaled R1.132 billion, including R800 million worth of consumer goods. The number of enterprises falling short of the plan decreased by almost one-fourth. In the basic branches -- ferrous metallurgy, the coal, oil, chemical, petrochemical, machine-building, and construction materials industries -- the state of affairs has somewhat improved. In construction, the volume of work performed was larger than last year. The plan for house commissioning was overfulfilled. An improvement was registered in the work of transport.

Having increased, compared with 1982, the purchases of meat 6 percent, those of milk 14 percent, and those of eggs 5 percent, the farmers overfulfilled the plans for selling stockbreeding produce to the state. The harvest of grain crops is progressing in an organized manner. The rates of feed procurement are higher than last year.

Indexes characterizing production effectiveness have improved. In industry and construction, the 6-month targets for costs and profits were met. The rates of raising labor productivity exceeded those of increasing average monthly wages.

At the same time, the conference noted that individual ministries and departments were slow and irresolute in changing the style and methods of management, were doing too little to accelerate scientific-technical progress, and poorly used the reserves and possibilities available for intensifying production.

Some enterprises of the Ukrainian Ministry of the Coal Industry, the Main Administration of the Horticulture, Viniculture and Winemaking Industry, the Ministries of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, of the Construction Materials Industry, of the Food Industry, and of Local Industry are falling short of the plans. It was pointed out at the conference that the republic's ministries and departments must carefully scrutinize the half-year results, must consolidate and enhance what has been achieved, must eliminate the shortcomings, and must take resolute steps so that each association and enterprise fulfills the annual plans. Every support is to be given to the collectives which have resolved to compensate this year for prior arrears, or to reduce them to a minimum and to reach the 5-year target.

The conference emphasized the importance of absolute compliance with the tasks and commitments contracted for production supplies to the consumers. Notwithstanding some improvement in this respect, the number of enterprises breaking contract discipline is still significant. Shortfalls in the supplies bring about difficulties in the work of related enterprises. Subject to serious criticism were enterprise managers who are failing to ensure the production of needed goods, and are fulfilling the marketing plans by increasing production of goods that are not provided for by the contracts and for which there is no demand. With the connivance on the part of ministries and departments, leaders of such enterprises sometimes obtain undeserved bonuses, while the national economy suffers losses. A resolute end must be put to this vicious practice, it was said at the conference. The conference pointed out that it was inadmissible to introduce groundless corrections into the plans in order to reduce them, to cut them down to the actual plan fulfillment.

Substantial improvements are needed in the utilization of production capacities, raw materials, energy, and working time, and in the quality of production. This must be the point of initiative, advanced experience, and the entire organizational and political work.

The conference gave much attention to tasks concerning implementation of the Food Program. The main thing now is to gather on time grain crops, to fully store the crop, to ensure that each farm sells to the state as much grain as possible, to store and to clean seeds everywhere, and to prepare for winter sowing and to carry it out on time. It is also highly important to gather in an organized manner and to procure and process without losses sugar beets, potatoes, vegetables, flax, sunflower seeds, and fruit. Additional steps are to be taken to ensure that the plans for the production and procurements of stockbreeding produce are fulfilled. The utmost is to be done to procure as much coarse and juicy feed as possible. We must constantly assist agriculture, and must fulfill and overfulfill the plans for supplying kolkhozes and sovkhozes with material-technical resources, and for the construction of production and sociocultural facilities in the countryside.

In capital construction, it was noted at the conference, the main efforts should be concentrated on fulfilling the program for commissioning. We must provide projects which are about to be commissioned with everything needed, must overcome as soon as possible any lag, and must commission a number of capacities, scheduled for December, in the period from September to November.

Much attention was attached to questions concerning the quality of capital construction. The need was noted for improving the work of planning and scientific research organizations, for carefully checking in practice construction plans for edifices, particularly those built on alluvial [prosadochnyye] soil, for more accuracy in estimating the costs of projects, and for improving the quality of planning documents.

As customers, branch ministries must raise the effectiveness of departmental subunits for expert examination, and of technical control over construction, and must increase the responsibility of state commissions for the facilities put into service. Building ministries and departments must preclude breaches in the technology of building and assembly operations, and must prevent unjustified deviations from the plans. The Ukrainian State Committee for Construction and the republic's office of the USSR Construction Bank have been ordered to tighten control over these issues.

The conference examined the progress made in implementing party and government decisions on intensifying the economy drive. In connection with this, it was emphasized that a number of ministries and departments were not paying enough attention to the economy of resources, and connived with the manifestation of mismanagement and squandering. This negatively affects the pace of developing communal production, and its quality, it hampers the growth of the national income, and must not be tolerated any longer. We must put in order soonest the practice of fixing norms for the use of raw and other materials and energy, must put an end to the habit of underestimating secondary raw materials, and must resolutely eliminate shortcomings in accountancy.

The conference analyzed the progress made by the republic in improving management in national economic branches and economic leadership. It called attention to the need to reduce the management apparatus and its costs, and to consolidate cost accountancy and internal control within departments. Shortcomings were noted in the style of work performed by individual ministries. There are still too many unnecessary board decisions and orders, too many reports and accounts are required from the field, and no proper order has been set for holding various conferences and sessions. The management apparatus, it was said at the conference, must concentrate its efforts not on stating the facts or recording what has happened, but on providing conditions for normal work in production collectives, on eliminating the causes of difficulties in their work. Control must be tightened over the compliance with the adopted decisions, orders and instructions. An improvement is also needed in the selection, distribution and education of cadres. We must foster executive discipline in ministries and departments, and must increase the responsibility of functionaries for their commitments.

Participating in the conference proceedings were A.F. Vatchenko, I.A. Gerasimov, B.V. Kachura, A.P. Lyashko, I.A. Mozgovoy, V.A. Sologub, A.S. Kapto, Yu.A. Kolomiyets, S.N. Mukha, and Ya.P. Pogrebnyak, Urkanian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo members and candidate members; and Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman.

Increased Output Stressed

AU031308 Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAINA in Ukrainian 29 Jul 83 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Commiteee has examined the progress made by the republic in fulfilling the plans and additional tasks for the manufacture of consumer goods and for ensuring the plan for goods turnover. In the decision adopted on the issue, it was noted that, while implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, party, administrative and economic organs paid constant attention to the questions of increasing the output, improving the quality of consumer goods, and enhancing trade in them. In the 2 years of the current 5-year period, the production of consumer goods has risen 6.8 percent. The value of consumer goods produced in the first half of the current year in excess of the plan totaled R800 million.

At the same time, the attention of leaders of ministries, departments, associations and enterprises was called to the need for further expanding the output of goods needed by the population, for improving their choice and quality, and for strictly observing commitments contracted for supplies.

At the enterprises of the Ukrainian Ministry of the Light Industry, slow progress was noted in the production of new fabrics and in improving garment and footwear models. A number of machine-building, chemical and other heavy industry enterprises have not made full use of the possibilities to increase the production of consumer goods.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has obligated the republic's Ministries of Local Industry, of Forestry, of the Timber and Wood Processing Industry, and of the Construction Materials Industry, and oblispolkoms to invigorate their work aimed at organizing the local production of simple domestic and consumer goods, as well as of building materials for sale to the population, and to make fuller use of local raw materials and production waste for this purpose.

In the food branches, efforts should be made to accomplish the tasks set by the Food Program, to ensure that raw materials are used in a thrifty way, to eliminate losses, and to develop local food industries, the network of pond fisheries, and subsidiary farms.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee instructed leaders of the Ukrainian Ministries of Trade and of Consumer Services, the Ukrainian Union of Consumers' Societies, and oblispolkoms to take additional steps in order to improve trade and consumer services.

Construction and industrial ministries have been ordered to ensure that facilities and capacities built in light industry branches are put into operation on time, and that full use is made of the funds assigned for the construction of houses and children's preschool establishments.

Yu. P. Kolomiyets, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and Council of Ministers deputy chairman, reported on the progress made in the harvest, in the sales of grain to the state, in feed procurement, and in preparations for the fall sowing.

It was noted that the rates of harvest operations had risen. Zakarpatskaya Oblast, as well as many farms in Kharkov, Poltava, Cherkassy, Volyn, Chernovtsy and other oblasts, have already fulfilled the plans set for selling ear crop grain to the state. The plan for storing state winter crop seeds has been overfulfilled. More than half of the fields assigned for winter crops have been prepared.

However, in Vinnitsa, Zhitomir, Ivano-Frankovsk, Lvov, Ternopol, Rovno, and Khmelnitskiy Oblasts, some kolkhozes and sovkhozes are slow in grain threshing. seed cleaning and storing, and in procuring seeds for state resources; they are also tardy in preparing fields for winter crops. Because of the unsatisfactory organization of the work, individual farms are late in delivering grain to procurement centers.

Obkoms, oblispolkoms, and the appropriate ministries and departments are obligated to immediately eliminate the shortcomings, and to hasten the preparation of harvest equipment and the material-technical base for receiving, processing and storing corn, sunflower seeds, sugar beets, potatoes, vegetables, and other late crops.

In order to increase feed resources, additional postcrop sowings were recommended wherever practicable. Particular control is to be exerted over the preparation of stockbreeding premises, feed shops and kitchens for the winter season; stockbreeding farms are to be provided on time with cadres and with the appropriate production and living conditions. The agenda also included the issue of the letters addressed by the working people to the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, Supreme Soviet Presidium, Council of Ministers, Trade Union Council, and People's Control Committee in the first half of 1983.

The analysis shows that the working people tackled in their letters important questions involving improvements in the work of industrial enterprises, transport and building organizations, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, the use of reserves available for raising the efficiency of communal production; suggested further improvements in the style and methods of work performed by party committees, the soviets of people's deputies, trade union organizations, and people's control organs, and endorsed the measures taken to tighten state, plan and labor discip'ine.

Some letters reported the fact of an irresponsible attitude taken by individual functionaries toward their commitments, breaches of state and financial discipline, as well as of labor legislation, practices of book cooking and shortcomings in the work of health and consumer services, law and order organs.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has instructed party, administrative, trade union, and economic organs at all levels to see to it that the work with the working people's letters and the organization of personal audiences for the citizens further improve. It was emphasized that, in line with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the November 1982 and the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenums, with the party Central Committee decisions, and with the instructions given by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, particular attention is to be paid to the efficient and businesslike treatment of proposals made by the working people; the reaction to critical remarks is to be correct, and the problems arising are to be settled locally. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee requires the persistent eradication or the causes of justified complaints, and it requires that manifestations of bureaucratism, of carelessness, and formalism in the treatment of legitimate citizens' petitions be resolutely nipped in the bud. It is most important for the functionaries of party, administrative, and economic organs to be perfectly aware of and to strictly observe the regulations, instructions, and other normative acts concerning their offical duties.

TURKMENISTAN CP DISCUSSES 12TH PLENUM ISSUES

GF011512 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 20 Jul 83 p 1

[Excerpts] At its regular meeting, the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau confirmed the measures taken by the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee for fulfilling the tasks emerging from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June 1983 Plenum and from the speech delivered by Comrade Y.V. Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the plenum. It also discussed a question of the measures of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee in response to critical remarks, demands, and proposals coming from the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee 12th Plenum, which discussed the results of the CPSU Central Committee June 1983 Plenum and the tasks of the republic's party organizations emerging from the resolutions of the plenum and the speech delivered by Comrade Y.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the plenum.

The meeting of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau discussed a number of other questions related to the fulfillment of economic and cultural construction tasks in the republic.

ESTONIAN CP DISCUSSES CPSU JUNE PLENUM

Shortcomings Addressed

PM021052 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jul 83 First Edition p 2

[Correspondent D. Klenskiy report under the rubric "From an Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum": "Attention to People"]

[Text] Tallinn -- The republic party organization's tasks stemming from the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum decisions and the plenum speech of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, have been discussed at a plenum of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee.

The report delivered by K. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, and the plenum participants' speeches devoted chief attention to questions of the effectiveness of education and to the ability to view social and production tasks through the prism of human needs and concerns. The republic has many progressive labor collectives which well understand the role of ideological work. They include the Tallinn Ilmarine and Kh. Pegelman Plants, the Vivikond slate mine, the Tartustroy Trust, the Vambola kolkhoz, and others. Hence, in the final analysis, their economic successes. At the same time, the same old enterprises, organizations, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes in the republic have been among the laggards for years. Many decisions are adopted on them and they are given assistance. But it is most frequently of an economic nature, and people's concrete needs and interests are often forgotten.

The participants in the discussion devoted special attention to the introduction of team forms of labor and the use of autonomous financing and contracting. This is not only an economic question but is also of great social significance. It is precisely in the ability to organize the life of teams that huge reserves lie for enhancing working people's activeness. More than half of Estonia's workers are already united in teams. But, the speeches pointed out, the chief thing -- the working people's direct involvement in production management -- is frequently lacking behind the well-being of the figures. In the majority of instances they do not participate either in planning or in resolving cadre questions -- which severely limits the teams' potential.

There was a thorough discussion on the planning of ideological work. It was pointed out that it has become more concrete. Ideological commissions are working fruitfully, and new forms of propaganda and agitation are being sought. Permanently functioning agitation centers have been abandoned in the republic, for example, but on the other hand the unified political days and also the "open letter days" conducted by newspaper editorial boards are very popular with the public. Measures are being taken to improve counter-propaganda.

But there are also still many shortcomings. The reasons lie most frequently in formalism and in a stereotyped approach to work with people. The low responsibility of leading ideological cadres and the habit of working in the old way are at the bottom of many omissions. It was pointed out, in particular, that the Bureau and Secretariat of the republic Communist Party Central Committee have done far from everything to fulfill their own decisions.

Rebukes were also addressed to workers in the social sciences. It was recognized that the republic's social scientists inadequately tackle today's problems, a large part of their research is directed to the historical past, and demands on the quality of articles and various scientific discussions are low. Sections of the republic Communist Party Central Committee proposed cancelling approximately 10 of the scientific conferences planned for the next 2-3 years -- let there be fewer of them, but better and more thorough preparations will be made for them.

The speakers made an in-depth analysis of the work of the press, radio, and television. It is improving but still does not keep pace with the growing needs of readers, listeners, and viewers. In a number of instances ideologically and politically immature articles and books have been allowed to be published.

There was a thorough discussion on the education of youth. It was pointed out that shortcomings in this work lead to indiscipline and dissoluteness among certain young people entering out upon life. In this connection serious rebukes were addressed to the republic Komsomol Central Committee.

The plenum expressed confidence that the republic's Communists and ideological aktiv will do everything to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum decisions.

The plenum was addressed by L. M. Zamyatin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee's International Information Section.

Vayno, Zamyatin Participate

PM021051 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 20 Jul 83 p 1

[ETA "Information Report on 11th Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The 11th Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum was held in Tallinn 19 July.

Taking part in the plenum's work were first secretaries of party gorkoms and raykoms; chairmen of gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms; leaders of republic ministries and departments who are not Estonian Communist Party Central Committee members; secretaries of party gorkoms and raykoms dealing with questions relating to ideological work; leaders of republic ideological establishments; editors of municipal and rayon newspapers; first secretaries of Komsomol gorkoms and raykoms; a group of the republic's leading social scientists; responsible workers of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee apparatus, the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, the Estonian SSR Trade Union Council, and the Estonian Komsomol Central Committee, and executives of republic newspapers and periodicals, television, and radio.

A report entitled "On the Results of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and the Republic Party Organization's Tasks Arising From the Plenum Decisions and the Propositions and Conclusions Contained in the Speech Delivered at the Plenum by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee" was delivered by Comrade K. Vayno, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee.

Speaking in the ensuing debate were M. Pedak, candidate member of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and first secretary of Tallinn Estonian Communist Party Gorkom; R. Elvak, First Secretary of Vilyandiskiy Estonian Communist Party Raykom; Ye. Barsukov, leader of a comprehensive team at the Narva General Construction Trust; N. Yuganson, chairman of the Estonian SSR Trade Union Council; A. Kiris, secretary of the Tartu State University party committee; Yu. Tambet, general manager of the "Estonslanets" production association; A. Kullaste, chairman of the Estonian SSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting; L. Vinkel, secretary of the party committee on the "Aravate" kolkhoz, Paydeskiy Rayon; I. Lott, Estonian SSR Minister of Culture; K. Kiysk, first secretary of the Estonian SSR Cinematographers' Union Board; M. Amer, teacher at the Kadrina Secondary School, Rakvereskiy Rayon; E. Cherevashko, chairman of the Estonian SSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education; A. Kyeyerna, vice president of the Estonian SSR Academy of Sciences; L. Savvin, second secretary of the Estonian Komsomol Central Committee, and Major General V. Gnezdilov, chief of the Tallinn Higher Military-Political Building School.

The plenum adopted a resolution on the question discussed. The plenum noted a report on progress to date in implementing the resolutions of the Second Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum entitled "On the Republic Party Organizations Tasks Regarding the Further Improvement of Work With Cadres."

The plenum relieved E. Saya of his duties as chief of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Foreign Relations Section in connection with his reassignment. Mr. Murnikov was confirmed as section chief.

L.M. Zamyatin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Section, took part in and spoke at the plenum.

CENSURE OF LITHUANIAN GOSSNAB OFFICIALS PRAISED

PM080756 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jul 83 First Edition p 2

[Article by P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, under the rubric "Regarding the 80th Anniversary of the Second Russian Social Democratic Workers Party Congress": "Party Comradeliness"]

[Excerpt] Replying to a speech at a session of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee in 1917, Vladimir Ilich Lenin uttered these noteworthy words: "Comrade Chudnovskiy has said here that he 'ventured' to subject commissars' actions to sharp criticism. There can be no question of whether one can or cannot venture to express sharp criticism, as such criticism is the revolutionary's duty, and people's commissars' do not consider themselves infallible... "Unfortunately, we still have leaders who are unwilling to acknowledge their mistakes, who react over sensitively to just criticism and who try to regard themselves as "infallible."

Recently, for example, the Central Committee had occasion to seriously correct the work of the leaders of the Lithuanian SSR Gossnab. Flagrant violations of the party principles of the selection and placement of cadres were permitted there, a lack of control and a low level of exactingness were shown toward subordinates, state discipline was violated, and a major shortage of material assets was discovered. Of course, the Gossnab collective had people, Communists among them, who could see those shortcomings.

They tried to voice their criticism but the Gossnab leaders refused to listen to them, clearly because they believed their actions to be the only correct ones. It was necessary because of that for the party to severely reprimand a large group of Lithuanian SSR Gossnab workers -- its Chairman, Ya. Kiryushchenko, First Deputy Chairman I. Aryakoyis, Deputy Chairman R. Kaminskas, and Party Committee Secretary V. Pismenchuk. It is to be supposed that this was a good lesson, and not just to them.

Exactingness and comradeliness. In party life these two are complementary principles. And comradely relations between party members can on no account be maintained by liberalism and the reciprocal assurance of all-forgiveness. In the past, some leading workers in the republic were rather too keen on building themselves dacha "mansions," were careless and irresponsible in so doing and sometimes even abused their official positions. The republic's Communist Party Central Committee Bureau had to adopt a special resolution which resolutely condemned such practices. That document was sent to every primary party organization. Serious work was done in the republic on it and some comrades who had forgotten party ethics were "brought to their senses" by Communists.

Sometimes the argument runs like this! "You think that you have permitted yourself a small indulgence. What of if? No one around you is suffering from it." A justification like that is self-deception. Such "indulgences" harm the most precious things -- a Communist's honor and prestige, his moral strength and purity. Vladimir Ilich Lenin warned that the path of creating new labor discipline and new organization of labor is very complex; it "demands the very protracted, very persistent, and very difficult heroism of mass daily work." We chose that path long ago and are still following it. And party exactingness and comradeliness help us to overcome all the obstacles along it.

The CPSU Central Committee June Plenum and Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's speech there armed the party with a far-sighted and concrete program of ideological and political education work. The plenum's documents are now being analyzed thoroughly and comprehensively by the republic's party organizations. When outlining plans for implementing its decisions, Communists are arriving at the same conclusion that in order for work among the masses to yield a good return, party members themselves must always and in all things set an example of conscientiousness, honesty, and fairness, of devotion to Lenin's party, to the people, and to their great socialist fatherland.

ARMENIAN SSR SUPREME SOVIET ADOPTS ECONOMIC PLAN

GF080600 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 10 Jun 83 p 1

["Text" of resolution of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet on the work of the people's deputies councils and their executive committees -- date not given]

[Text] After hearing and reviewing the report of F.T. Sarkisyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers, on the activity of the Armenian SSR people's deputies councils and their executive committees in light of the May and November 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum resolutions, the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet notes that the workers of Soviet Armenia, under the leadership of the republic's party organizations, have achieved notable successes in the fulfillment of socioeconomic development plans and have secured the stable and dynamic progress of the national economy. The volume of industrial output has increased by 11.4 percent against the 10.5 percent projected by the 5-Year Plan.

Certain efforts have been made to increase gross agricultural output and to solve problems emerging from the Food Program. The average annual gross agricultural output during the 2 years of the 11th 5-Year Plan period has increased by 11.7 percent against the 3.9 percent projected by the 5-Year Plan.

During the 1981-82 period a total of 24,000 tons of grain, 47,000 tons of vegetables; 159,000 tons of grapes; 62,000 tons of sugarbeet; 51,000 tons of potatoes; 49,000 tons of milk and 25 million eggs over the plan have been sold to the state. The supply of provisions to the population has notably improved; the per-capita consumption of an entire range of important food products has increased.

The people's deputies councils have actively contributed to the solution of problems related to the Food Program. They are organizing the work of all circles of the agro-industrial complex and are encouraging them to increase agricultural output. Many councils and their executive committees are contributing to the clean-cut, efficient work of the agricultural enterprises and to efforts of these enterprises to fulfill the plan.

At the same time, the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet notes there are certain shortcomings in the work of implement the Food Program.

The people's deputies councils and their executive committees, the ministries and managers of the agro-industrial complex; and the councils of the agro-industrial associations are not taking the appropriate measures to raise the work standard of each collective and state farm in accordance with the recommendations made in the Food Program. They are not exercising adequate supervision over observance of regulations on agriculture and the rational use of land, water and work resources and material and technical means. They are not trying hard enough to improve the management system of livestock breeding branches and reproduction of animal herds. They are not trying hard enough to organize the intensive fattening of the cattle, to eliminate contagious diseases, or to strengthen the content of feed and thus fully and rationally exploit the production capabilities of livestock and poultry breeding networks. In a number of rayons and farms the capabilities of workers in the collective farms, enterprises and organizations and the resources of the subsidiary farms are not being fully exploited.

The Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet decides the following:

1. One of the main tasks of the republic's people's deputies and their associated bodies is to constantly keep in mind the May and November 1982 CPSU Central Committee resolutions and the means and recommendations made in the speeches of Comrade Y.V. Andropov, to fulfill the republic's Food Program by 1990, as has been approved by the June 1982 Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum; to implement without deviation the measures put forth for the dynamic and balanced development of all branches of the agro-industrial complex to fulfill the plan for agricultural output and storage; to ensure the production of food output in 1983 and the entire 5-Year Plan period; and to strengthen state, labor, achievement and plan discipline everywhere.

2. The people's deputies councils and their executive committees; the Armenian SSR Ministries of Agriculture, Food Industry, Meat and Dairy Industry, Land Reclamation and Water Resources, Fruit and Vegetables Industry, and Procurement, and the State Committees for the Forestry Industry and for Material and Technical supply must do the following:

A. Pay particular attention to the intensification of agriculture and livestock breeding; elevate the role of the more productive factors in the growth of agricultural output; increase produce output per hectare through raising the crop yield of the land; and discover production reserves and fully exploit them.

B. Take decisive measures to improve the economic activity of those collective and state farms which are falling behind. Identify concrete measures which can be taken in each of these farms to raise the standard of the administration of agriculture and livestock breeding and to strengthen the material and technical basis for highly productive and profitable work.

C. Take measures to eliminate the loss of agricultural produce during the production, storage, transport, recultivation, maintenance and selling phases.

D. Guarantee total observance of socialist ownership and socialist laws. Take measures to improve the administration of justice in the enterprises of the agro-industrial complex branches.

E. Introduce on a large-scale new progressive methods of work organization and compensation and more widely implement the measures of collective and family contracts as well as food bonuses for work.

3. The urban and rural people's deputies councils and their executive committees, the Armenian SSR Ministries of Agriculture, Fruits and Vegetables and Food Industry; the State Committee for Forestry Industry and other bodies, and the directors of farms should ensure without deviation that territorial laws and other juridicial acts regarding agriculture are observed. They should establish concrete measures for the full and rational exploitation of all the agricultural land throughout the republic. They should review each violation of these juridical acts and each incident of the irrational usage of arable land and hold the guilty responsible.

4. The people's deputies councils and their executive committees, the Armenian SSR Ministries of Agriculture, Land Reclamation and Water Resources, and the Main Administration For Installation and Special Construction Work and the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply must take active measures to ensure that the irrigable lands projected by the Food Program are commissioned. They must also ensure implementation of the plans for the agricultural assimilation of the lands, improve the usage of reclaimed lands and eliminate any lagging in land reclamation. This all must be done as soon as possible.

5. The Armenian SSR, State Planning Committee, the Ministries of Fruit and Vegetables Industry, Food and Meat and Dairy Industries; the State Committee for Forestry Industry; the Armenian SSR Council of Minister's Fishery Industry Association and Consumer Goods and Trade Commission, must develop the production capabilities of the industries of food, conserve provisions of meat and dairy products in accordance with demand and equip these industries with modern, highly productive machines. They must ensure the rapid overhaul and technical upgrading of existing producers and introduce production technology on a wide scale.

6. The people's deputies councils and their executive committees, the councils of rayon agro-industrial associations, and leaders of collective and state farms and other agro-industrial enterprises must take practical steps to develop the citizens' subsidiary farms, the grapevine cooperatives, the industrial enterprises and subsidiary farms belonging to construction organizations and others. They must create necessary conditions to enable each family in the village to have nearby land.

7. The Armenian SSR State Planning Committee, the Armenian SSR Ministries of Agriculture, Fruit and Vegetable industry, Rural Construction, Industrial Construction, Highway Construction and Maintenance, and Trade, the Union of Consumers societies, the people's deputies councils of the cities and rayons and directors of farms must actively work to improve the living conditions of the village workers and must implement without deviation the construction plans for residential homes, roads, communal and sociocultural projects, and health and education centers.

8. The people's deputies councils and their executive committees, the Armenian SSR Ministries of Fruit and Vegetable Industry, Consumer Services, Agriculture, Housing and Municipal Services and Union of Consumers Services must take measures to further improve the sales of food products, elevate the standard of sales services to the population, increase consumer services in rural locations, elevate the quality and cultural level of services to the people, expand and rationally distribute the shops, restaurants and consumer services centers, define the people's work regime, and improve the commissioning of rural housing funds and municipal and consumer projects.

9. These same groups must regularly review the management of the work of the collective farms and the protection of the democratic basis of management of the working collectives during meetings of the republic's people's deputies councils sessions and meetings of the executive committees and the permanent commissions. They must ensure that permanent committees and subcommittees participate in overseeing implementation of the councils' divisions. They must elevate and protect the initiative of the deputies and all the workers in the task of verifying the food program and the plans and socialist obligations.

10. Through the administration of the work of the republic's agro-industrial complex affairs commission, the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers must constantly improve the commission's work to coordinate the activity of the agro-industrial complex ministries and administrations, organize and manage the agro-industrial complex branches and improve the administrative and economic relations between them, review and solve all the problems relates to the Food Program which emerges from the socioeconomic plan adopted by the 26th Congress of the CPSU Central Committee for the successful solution of problems by all agro-industrial associations.

[Signed] B. Sarkisov, chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; M. Bakhchinyan, secretary of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; 9 June 1983, Yerevan

PRODUCTION QUALITY URGED AT KIRGHIZ CP PLENUM

PM062011 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Aug 83 First Edition p 2

[Dispatch by V. Shepel, chief editor of the Journal PROPAGANDIST I AGITATOR KIRGIZSTANS: "Not Just Quantity; From the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Frunze -- The Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee Plenum has discussed the republic party organization's tasks stemming from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and from the speech delivered at that plenum by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The report, delivered by T. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee, and the speeches of the plenum participants noted that in implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and improving ideological and mass-political work, the republic's party organizations and working people have achieved certain results in the development of the economy and culture.

In the first 2 and 1/2 years of the 5-Year Plan industry has fulfilled the plans as regards all the main indicators, the production growth rates have risen, labor productivity has increased, the output of consumer goods has increased, and their quality has improved.

Noticeable advances have also been achieved in the countryside. Kirghizia holds a prominent place in the production of mutton and wool and has become a major supplier of alfafa seed and sugar beet seed. The plans for all types of livestock products have been fulfilled. This year, thanks to favorable climatic conditions, there is an opportunity to increase the sales of agricultural products to the state and to procure much more feed for public-sector livestock raising. Many rayons in Osh Oblast, the Sokuluk Sokulukskiy, Panfilovskiy, Kantskiy, and other rayons in the Chu Valley have completed the cereal harvest, have settled their account with the state as regards grain deliveries, and are now selling grain above the plan.

However, the results in the development of industrial and agricultural production could be more pronounced if all party organizations acted in accordance with the principle: words and decisions must be followed by deeds and practical work. Leading industrial enterprise collectives in the city of Frunze, which have launched a competition under the motto "All Deliveries to Fraternal Republics Must Be on Time and of Excellent Quality!" are setting an example of this kind of approach. This movement is of great significance in the political, labor, and moral education of people and contributes to strengthening production discipline and enhancing the collectives' responsibility for the fulfillment of plans and pledges, as K. Moldobayev, first secretary of the Frunze Party Gorkom, and M. Kononova, cutter at the Frunze Footwear Production Association, noted in their speeches. At the Tyazhelektromash Plant, at the instrument-building plant named for the 50th anniversary of the Kirghiz SSR, and elsewhere, organizational and mass-political work is organized in such a way as to ensure that everybody -- from worker up to the director -- considers the efficient execution of orders as his international and patriotic duty.

However, this is not the case everywhere. There are 18 enterprises in the republic, including the Kant cement and slate combine, the Osh pump plant, and the Kirgiztorgmash Production Association which have run up a huge debt vis-a-vis allied enterprises. It was pointed out at the plenum that failure to meet deliveries must be regarded as one of the grossest infringements of state discipline.

There are numerous such contrasts in the countryside, too. During the past 6-month period, for instance, more than 200 farms have underfulfilled the plan by thousands of metric tons of meat, milk, and other livestock products. So far the agro-industrial associations which have been set up are joining in the work only timidly and are not always rendering the kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and processing industry enterprises the necessary assistance. Moreover, some party committees, too, have not yet given up acting as substitutes for the new management organs. To the detriment of organizational, ideological, and mass-political work they continue in the old way to assume responsibility for purely economic matters, it was noted at the plenum.

The plenum's attention centered on questions of party and economic education and oral political agitation. Wherever this work is well organized, production and social problems are resolved more successfully and the people's political and labor activeness is increasing. This is borne out by the experience of the party organizations of the Naryngidroenergostroy Administration and the Tyupskiy and Kochkorskiy Rayons. There, very effective Leninist Fridays and integrated political propaganda days are held, and agitation trains regularly pay visits to teams of shepherds on remote high altitude pastures.

But all the same, a tendency to concentrate too much on quantity, on a "gross output" approach to mass-political work still makes itself felt in the republic. A. Altymyshbayev the chairman of the republic's Znaniye Society, for instance, noted that on average 200,00 lectures are given annually, but he went on to admit: As regards quantity that is quite a lot, but as for their effectiveness, it is difficult to say.

The republic's working people have received with interest the reports and briefings by leaders of ministries, departments, and enterprises, delivered in workers' collectives. These kinds of contacts make it possible to get to know better what people's opinions, needs, and demands are, K. Sultanbayeva, secretary of the Osh Party Obkom, E. Abakirov, chairman of the Kirghiz Trade Union Council, and others noted. And that in turn prompts leaders to act with more initiative and to gain a deeper understanding of the socioeconomi processes.

The speeches by Ch. Aytmatov, the writer, O. Abdykalykov, first secretary of the Kirghiz Komsomol Central Committee, and others, broached problems of the education of young people. Special attention was devoted to questions pertaining to literature and art, the press, television, and radio, and their role in internationalist education. The development of the process involved in the study of the Russian language which is becoming a second mother tongue and a very important means of communication between representatives of the 80 and more nationalities and ethnic groups living in the republic was discussed.

The plenum was addressed by P.K. Luchinskiy, deputy chief of the Propaganda Section of the CPSU Central Committee.

RASHIDOV AT UZBEKISTAN LAW ENFORCEMENT MEETING

GF081940 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 29 Jul 83 p 1

[Excerpts] The tasks of the republic's law enforcement organs in light of the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress and the November 1982 and June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenums and the instructions by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on the need to strengthen discipline and socialist law and order, were discussed during a meeting of the republic's party organization aktiv held on 28 July.

Invited to the meeting were the second secretaries and leaders of the obkom administrative organs; leaders of the Karakalpak Council of Ministers and oblast soviet executive committees; secretaries of the gorkoms and raykoms; chairmen of the city and rayon soviet executive committees; secretaries of the oblast Komsomol; leaders of the law enforcement organs and the People's Control Committee; ministers; chairmen of the republic's state committees; and responsible workers of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers, the Komsomol Central Committee, and the Uzbek Trade Unions Council.

Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, opened the meeting with a speech. T.N. Osetrov, second secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, presented a report. Participating in the meeting were E.A. Aytmuratov, I.G. Anisimkin, V.K. Mikhaylov, A.U. Salimov, I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, A.A. Khodzhayev, N.D. Khudayberdiyev, and L.N. Melkumov, members and candidate members of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau.

AUCCTU PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES CPSU RESOLUTION

PM040752 Moscow TRUD in Russian 31 Jul 83 p 1

[Text] On 29 July the AUCCTU Presidium, with the participation of the leaders of trade union Central Committees and AUCCTU departments, considered the question "On Measures To Implement the CPSU Central Committee Resolution 'On the Work of the Central Committee of the Union of Heavy Machine-Building Workers.'"

An announcement was made by AUCCTU Secretary Comrade V.P. Provotorov. Taking part in the discussion were trade union Central Committee chairman N.I. Zinovyev, I.F. Shkuratov, G.K. Albov, L.I. Novak, A.Ya. Rybakov, N.I. Kovalev, N.L. Matrosova, and V.I. Lapshin; AUCCTU department chiefs V.N. Shuruyev, S.A. Arzhavkin, A.P. Semenov, and V.T. Ivanov; AUCCTU secretary S.V. Kozlov, and member of the AUCCTU Presidium A.P. Shelyagina. The closing speech was made by AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev.

Those who spoke noted that the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Work of the Central Committee of the Union of Heavy Machine-Building Workers" is new proof of the great and continuing concern of the party and its Central Committee to increase the role of the unions in our society, in the life of labor collectives, and in implementing the plans for the country's economic and social development, and to improve in every way the unions' organizational and educational work among the masses.

The meeting emphasized that the CPSU Central Committee resolution represents a detailed program of practical actions for the AUCCTU, all trade union central committees, trade union organs and primary organizations to implement the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the provisions and conclusions contained in the speeches of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The AUCCTU Presidium obligated trade union central committees, republic, kray, and oblast trade union councils and committees, trade union gorkoms and raykoms, and trade union committees at associations, enterprises, institutions, and organizations to discuss the tasks arising out of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Work of the Central Committee of the Union of Heavy Machine-Building Workers" at plenums and presidium sessions of trade union organs and at meetings of the trade union aktiv, to work our concrete ways of implementing them, and to establish constant and effective monitoring of the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee resolution.

The AUCCTU Presidium ratified measures aimed at implementing the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Work of the Central Committee of the Union of Heavy Machine-Building Workers" and at increasing the unions' role in solving production, scientific and technical, educational, and social questions, in the economic development of the relevant sectors of the national economy, in reinforcing labor discipline and organization in production, and in further improving the style, forms, and methods of the work of trade union central committees. Great attention was paid in the planned measures to giving practical aid to trade union central committees in all their spheres of activity.

DEPUTY MINISTER CHIDED FOR 'HASTY REFUTATION'

PM081149 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 31 Jul First Edition p 2

[N. Aleksandrov "Rejoinder": "Hasty Refutation"]

[Text] The editorial board's telephone rang. Albert Nikolayevich Marshev, USSR Deputy Minister of Industrial Construction, was indignant:

"You committed a gross error in publishing 12 July the letter by Stavropoltekhmontazh Trust's team leaders Berlov and Biryukov headed 'dereliction.' Over the last few weeks conditions at the Izobilnyy gas compressor station construction site have improved radically. The facts cited in the team leaders' letter are hopelessly out of date."

Let us remind our readers that the assembly teamleaders had voiced their alarm because the site for their work had not been prepared in time by the main contractor, the Promstroy-1 Trust within the system of the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction. When the time had come to start the installation of equipment, it emerged that the site was without...foundations, and the station is due to be operational in September.

Was there anything new in the published letter that the deputy minister -- superintendent of this project -- did not know? No, he knew of everything written by the team leaders through numerous routine reports and urgent reminders by subcontractors. But official communications did not result in fast and responsible reaction by A.N. Marshev. And now the alarm about the project's fate was echoed all over the country from the newspaper columns. This can no longer be brushed aside. Hence the telephone call to the editorial board.

The deputy minister spoke forcibly and assertively. But there were no reasons to doubt the sincerity of the letter's authors, either. Who is more objective? We instigated another review of the facts.

In response to our request, the following telegram arrived from the construction site: "The facts stated in the note by team leaders Berlov and Biryukov, published by SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 12 July under the heading 'Dereliction,' have been fully confirmed by an inspection carried out 19 July. The measures taken by the Glavstavropolpromstroy will not ensure the commissioning of the Izobilnyy gas compressor station in the third quarter of the current year. In breach of the current schedule for equipment installation, with 3 months to go until the commissioning of the project, the following are missing from the construction site: compressor, dust trap, air preparation unit, air drying unit, air cooling unit, and 246 accessory units. Furthermore, the general contractor has so far failed to complete the construction of all underground pipeline sections and foundations have not been laid for the gas installation equipment, the condensate collection capacities, and the lubrication system units [bloc maslokhozyaystva]. Also missing are all foundations for service sites and pipeline support. The general contractor has failed to deliver 10 out of 12 km of pipes needed. For these reasons the time limit set by the national economic plan for the commissioning of the gas compressor station is in danger of not being met. [Signed] Goncharov, chief engineer at the Stavropoltekhmontazh Trust."

Does it look as if the deputy minister was hasty with his refutation?

SUPREME SOVIET COMMISSIONS ON ENVIRONMENT ISSUES

PM051354 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jul 83 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "In Man's Interests"]

[Text] An attentive and considerable attitude toward the environment and the development of industry with due consideration for the flora and fauna are in urgent demand today. This was discussed 27 July at a session of the permanent Commissions for Conservation and Utilization of Natural Resources of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities. The question of the observance of environmental protection legislation requirements by nonferrous metallurgy enterprises was examined.

The reports by V.N. Ptitsyn, head of a preparatory commission of deputies, and P.F. Lomako, USSR minister of nonferrous metallurgy, and deputies' speeches noted that the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy and the enterprises and organizations under its jurisdiction, implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee Plenums, the provisions of the Constitution, and the requirements of USSR legislation, have carried out some work to strengthen environmental protection and ensure better utilization of natural resources.

At the same time the session noted that the work standard of the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy and the enterprises under its jurisdiction in the sphere of environmental protection and efficient utilization of natural resources still does not fully meet the demands of the 26th party congress and the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers. At many of the sector's enterprises the amount of noxious substances discharged into the atmosphere and of effluent runoff into rivers and other water reservoirs continues to be high.

The session was attended by A.P. Shitikov and V.P. Ruben, chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities; T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and leaders of a number of ministries and departments.

DIPLOMATIC, TRADE BODY PARTY SECRETARIES CONFER

PM051147 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Aug 83 First Edition p 2

[Text] A conference of secretaries of party committees and party bureaus of diplomatic, foreign trade, and foreign economic service establishments was held at the CPSU Central Committee the other day and examined the tasks of improving the work of party organizations in the light of the decisions of the 26th party congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee Plenums.

The following took part in the conference's work and spoke: M.S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; M.V. Zimyanin and K.V. Rusakov, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee; N.K. Baybakov and G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; Ye.K. Ligachev, L.M. Zamyatin, and S.V. Chervonenko, chiefs of CPSU Central Committee sections; G.M. Korniyenko, USSR first deputy foreign minister; and other leading workers in ministries and departments implementing foreign ties.

CHERNENKO SIGNS MOSCOW RADIO ANNOUNCER'S OBITUARY

PM051121 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Aug 83 Second Edition p 4

[Excerpts] Yuriy Borisovich Levitan, a member of the CPSU since 1941, All-Union Radio announcer, and People's Artiste of the USSR, died suddenly on 4 August at the age of 68. A man whose entire career was dedicated to serving the motherland has passed away.

Yuriy Borisovich Levitan was born in 1914 in the town of Vladimir. As a 17-year-old youth he began working for the radio to which he gave over 50 years of service. There the exceptional talent of Yuriy Borisovich as a remarkable announcer possessing a voice of rare expressiveness was discovered. Yuriy Borisovich read radio reports on the labor achievements of Soviet people during the years of the first 5-year plans. During the Great Patriotic War, Yuriy Borisovich Levitan's reading of communiques from the Soviet Information Bureau, orders from the Supreme Commander-in-Chief, and other announcements was of great propaganda significance, had a powerful emotional impact on the listeners and inspired Soviet people at the front, in the rear and on territory which was temporarily occupied by the enemy. In the postwar years, Yuriy Borisovich Levitan took part in the preparation of important radio programs, read most important political documents, conducted reportages from Party congresses, from Red Square during national holidays, and on the labor achievements of Soviet people. The program "Veterans Write," which Yuriy Borisovich Levitan presented in recent years, won great popularity among millions of Soviet listeners and participants in the Great Patriotic War.

The obituary was signed by Comrades Chernenko, Demichev, Zimyanin, V.G. Afanasyev, S.A. Losev, S.G. Lapin, N.I. Savinkin, B.I. Stukalin, V.F. Shauro, A.A. Yepishev, F.T. Yermash, L.A. Kulidzhanov, G.M. Markov, V.M. Mishin, E.N. Mamedov, Yu.V. Orlov, M.V. Pashkov, O.S. Vysotskaya, I.L. Kirillov, V.M. Leonteva, and other party and state officials, and by prominent personalities in Soviet culture.

CONTENTS OF KOMMUNIST, ISSUE 11 LISTED

PM061924 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jul 83 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Latest Issue of Journal"]

[Text] The 11th issue of the CPSU Central Committee theoretical and political Journal KOMMUNIST has been published.

It opens with an editorial entitled "In the Most Important Sectors of Our Work."

The section "Father of Scientific Communism" offers an article by N. Fedorovskiy entitled "K. Marx and the Experience of the First Proletarian Revolution."

The rubric "Our Knowledge, Force, and Weapon" features an article by A. Titarenko entitled "V.I. Lenin on the Relationship Between Politics and Morals."

The section "Regarding the 80th Anniversary of the Second RSDRP Congress" publishes articles by K. Tarnovskiy "The Beginning of Bolshevism" and A. Solovyev "The Congress Which Completed the Party's Creation."

The journal prints articles by B. Yeltsin, first secretary of Sverdlovsk CPSU Obkom, "Improving the Style of Work," by P. Matveyev, secretary of Kurgan CPSU Obkom, "In Union With Practice," and by Army General S. Ivanov, "Great Victory at the Kursk Bulge."

It publishes materials by V. Kadulin, "Kampuchea: Miracle of Rebirth," and Willi Gerns, member of the German Communist Party Presidium and Board Secretariat, "the Antimonopolistic Potential of New Social Movements." The issue of the journal ends with book reviews and a review of readers' letters between January to June 1983.

LABOR DISCIPLINE IN SOVIET INDUSTRY VIEWED

PM091950 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Aug 83 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Socialist Labor Discipline"]

[Text] Our newspaper recently published an article written by the distinguished Moscow machine tool builder Vladimir Grigoryevich Komarov. He gave it a symbolic title: "This is Our Workers Line." The point was that the CPSU Central Committee's line toward strengthening labor discipline and organization "is, figuratively speaking, the very frame around which the entire machine tool is assembled: to wit, the quantity and quality of production and, in the final analysis, the country's economic might and our standard of living."

The narrative by the celebrated worker was frank and timely. It reflected the thoughts which today preoccupy thousands and millions of working people: how to ensure that each person at his work place strives to work better and produce more. And Komarov's conclusion was unambiguous: "What we need is conscientious working discipline."

The Soviet people understand full well the significance of honest and conscientious labor for the country's future and for the attainment of the goals of developed socialism. In the final analysis, we have no other sources for improving the people's well-being apart from labor. This is why shock work is so highly valued in our society and why frontrankers enjoy such respect. And this is why we so resolutely condemn slipshod workmanship, breaches of labor discipline, and the evasion of socially beneficial labor.

The question of strengthening labor discipline, as Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, stressed during his talk with machine tool builders, is above all a requirement of life. This question ranks with such important tasks of our time as increasing the productivity of labor and its efficiency and improving the quality of soviet manufactured products. Everything here is interconnected and interdependent. It is impossible to improve the quality of work, accelerate its speed, and reduce the cost of products without every person working at full strength and wholeheartedly, without wasting a single minute, and by firmly observing the work schedule, the plan targets, and the pledges he has given.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the AUCCTU have adopted the resolution "On Stepping Up Work to Strengthen Socialist Labor Discipline." The strengthening of labor discipline everywhere, the resolution emphasizes, is a most important condition for the successful fulfillment of economic and special development plans and for improving the efficiency of the national economy. It also exerts a direct influence on further consolidating the foundations of the socialist way of life, on galvanizing the labor and political activity of the masses, and on improving democracy.

A special role in this honorable cause, noble in its most profound essence, is played in our country by the labor collectives and the working people themselves. The USSR Law on Labor Collectives, which recently came into force, offers new opportunities for actively influencing the work of each working person, encouraging the front-rankers, and combating those who hold the honor of labor in low esteem. The importance of this can be seen from the fact that much work time is still wasted on industry, in construction work, in agriculture, and in the services sphere.

Labor resources are not utilized as sensibly and as fully as possible. The vice of rapid cadre turnover has still not been successfully cured. And how about shirking, tardiness, and unjustified moves from one enterprise to another? How much all this harms harmonious productive work, what a damaging effect it has on the labor result for the entire collective! It is even more affronting that loafers, shirkers, and drifters at times receive wages and other benefits which are in no way less than those received by the conscientious workers. It is rightly remarked in the resolution that, in the struggle against such phenomena, insufficient use is made of the power of public opinion, of Soviet legislation, and of the measures for disciplinary influence. Workers meetings and comrades' courts still play an insufficient role too. Some economic leaders and party and trade union organizations have come to accept this and do not do everything within their power to impose strict order and organization in production.

The instructions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums on the resolute struggle against any breaches of party, state, and labor discipline and on stepping up mass-political and educational work in this direction have encountered the broad support of the Soviet people, the resolution stresses. The working people suggest increased liability for shirking, tardiness, and other breaches of discipline and that officials who organize work poorly and do not strive to improve the conditions of labor and life be held more strictly to account. The resolution provides a principled and stern evaluation of these phenomena. Breaches of labor discipline must be treated as evasion of the constitutional duty of each USSR citizen to labor conscientiously. And the inability of leaders to ensure the proper labor discipline at the work sector entrusted to them must be evaluated as disqualifying them from occupying that position.

The party Central Committee, the government, and the AUCCTU have obliged all party, state, and public organizations to work consistently for the comprehensive strengthening of labor discipline. All conditions must be created to enable labor collectives to exercise the rights vested in them by law in ensuring labor discipline.

Taking into account the working people's proposals, and so as to further strengthen labor discipline and cut down on cadre turnover, the USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU have adopted a resolution "On Supplementary Measures to Strengthen Labor Discipline." It particularly instructs the USSR ministries and departments, the councils of ministers of union and autonomous republics, the local ispolkoms, the leaders of labor collectives, and the trade union organiztions to review critically the state of affairs in labor and production discipline and to take specific measures to strengthen it. Much depends upon the extent to which there will be an active assimilation of advanced forms of labor organization and incentives, team financial autonomy, and payment according to end results by applying the work input coefficient.

The resolution promulgates several new provisions linked with the encouragement of those who work conscientiously and productively and, on the other hand, with measures to influence those whose contribution to the common labor is -- to put it mildly -- insufficient, those who do not march in step with the collective. Special mention is made of a most flagrant breach of labor discipline -- reporting for work in an intoxicated condition.

"The communist organization of social labor, the first step toward which is socialism, is based -- and will be so increasingly, as we advance -- upon the free and conscientious discipline of the working people themselves," as V.I. Lenin wrote. The party has done a colossol amount of work to cultivate exactly this kind of discipline. This is why the adoption of these most important documents has been welcomed by urban and rural working people with enormous satisfaction -- there is no other way to describe it. The honest and conscientious workers are sickened by loafing, slackness, dereliction for duty, and allowing one's comrades to do all the work..

They are really pleased with the fact that our Leninist Central Committee has pointed the entire party, the whole country, and all the people in the direction of further strengthening socialist labor discipline and toward a new upsurge in socialist production, the essence of which is the prosperity of Soviet man and the improvement of his living standards.

Socialist labor discipline is an expression of completely new and historically unprecedented social ties between people in conditions of socialist production. This is a discipline of trust, respect, and of creative initiative. The consolidation and strengthening of this discipline, based upon the lofty political awareness of Soviet people, is a pivotal point in the strategy of developed socialism.

MOSCOW COMMENTATOR ON RADIO CENSORSHIP

LD100950 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 6 Aug 83

[From the "Moscow Mailbag" feature; interview with Radio Moscow commentator Joe Adamov by Radio Moscow commentator Nikolay Kornakov -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Kornakov] Are radio programs censored in the USSR?

[Adamov] I'll be specific. Take the program you're listening to now. Of course, it has been played back by our editor-in-chief or his deputy, who naturally has to know what is being broadcast by the station which he is in charge of, just like any newspaper editor must know what his paper is writing about. Of course, I will say once in a blue moon, and when I say that I mean once in a blue moon, he may voice doubt about something that I've said, or maybe he didn't quite like my tone. Maybe he might say that I should tone down my answer. I'll defend my point of view, as often as not I'll come out the winner. Now how often will he delete something from this program? If you take this mailbag, it may be a line in 2 or 3 months, not more; sometimes something that's not even worth discussing. My motto, between you and me and the gate post, is give on minor issues and give battle on the major issues, the issues you feel strongly about. But I will conclude by saying this: In our country all printed material goes through what we call Glavlit, an organization whose aim it is to see that there is no leakage of classified economic or military information.

ECONOMIC DATA REPORTED FROM UZBEK SSR CSA

GF091020 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 27 Jul 83 pp 1, 2

[Uzbek SSR Central Statistical Administration report on the results of the fulfillment of the state plan for the socioeconomic development of the Uzbek SSR in the first half of 1983]

[Excerpts] The national economic development indicators improved in the first 6 months of this year, the number of plan targets were overfulfilled and there was an increased growth rate for social production and labor productivity. Because of this, workers' well-being continued to improve. The republic's economic and social development was characterized by the following data:

	First 6 Months of 1983 as Percentage of First 6 Months of 1982
Industrial products	104.8
Commissioning of fixed capital from state capital investments	101
State capital investments	105
Freight turnover, railroad transport	111.5
Freight turnover, vehicle transport	103.2
Labor productivity in industry	101.9
Average income of workers and employees	102.1
Work payment of kolkhoz members	107
Payments and grants to the population social consumption funds	104.2
Retail trade turnover in state and cooperative trade	104.7
Volume of consumer service sales to population	110.9

Scientific and technological achievements have been introduced in all sectors of the national economy. The tasks of the scientific and technical program continued to be implemented. The following are the figures for equipment introduced in the republic's industrial enterprises in the first 6 months of 1983:

Mechanized and automatic assembly lines installed in industrial enterprises	69
Sections, workshops and production units converted to comprehensive mechanization and automation	44

Prototype of new machines, equipment, apparatus and instruments created	40 approx.
Inventions and rationalizers' suggestions used in the national economy	over 25,000

The 6- month plan for production was overfulfilled at 102 percent. The overall volume of production in comparison with the corresponding period last year increased by 445 million rubles, or 4.8 percent. The production of consumer articles increased by 162 million rubles, or 6.5 percent. The electrical power, chemical and oil industry, machine construction and metal processing, forestry wood processing and paper industry, and the construction metals industry were improved on a priority basis. The fuel industry, glass and glazed procelain industry, and light and food industry were further developed. Labor productivity increased by 1.9 percent. In the sector as a whole and in a number of ministries the growth in labor productivity surpassed the increase in average wages. The figures on the fulfillment of the plan for the volume of output and the rates of increase in production and labor productivity by ministries are given below:

All union ministries	Percentage Fulfillment of 6-Month Plan for Output Volume	First 6 Months of 1983 as Percentage of First 6 Months of 1982	
		Output Volume	Labor Productivity
Oil industry	104	101	102
Gas industry	102	105	103
Chemical industry	102	97	96
Mineral fertilizers production	100.3	112	113
Electro-technological industry	102	108	107
Machine-tool and instrument industry	105	104	103
Chemical and oil machine construction	103	107	107
Automobile industry	103	103	104
Tractor and agricultural machine construction	102	104	102
Highway and rural machine construction	100.3	100.6	99
Machine construction for the light and food industry and for housing projects	104	108	108
Main administration of the microbiological industry	103	107	104

Union republican and republican ministries:			
USSR ferrous metallurgy	102	105	100.1
USSR nonferrous metallurgy	100.7	101	99.7
USSR oil extraction and oil and chemical industry	102	105	104
USSR mine industry	101	98	96
USSR forestry, cellulose paper and wood industry	101	104	100.5
Uzbek SSR furniture and wood processing industry	106	107	106
Uzbek SSR construction materials industry	103	107	104
Uzbek SSR light industry	104	107	101
Uzbek SSR cotton-cleaning industry	103	99.4	102
Uzbek SSR food industry	98	99	98
Uzbek SSR fruits and vegetable industry	103	105	104
Uzbek SSR meat and dairy industry	103	105	105
Uzbek SSR local industry	100.9	112	106
Uzbek SSR state committee for fish industry	106	105	101

Indicators of the fulfillment of the plan for output sales and growth rates of production output and labor productivity for the Karakalpak Autonomous Republic, Oblasts, and Tashkent City are characterized by the following:

	Percentage Fulfillment of 6-Month Plan for Output Sales	First 6 Months of 1983 as Percentage of First 6 Months of 1982	
		Output Volume	Labor Productivity
Karakalpak	102	107.2	100.5
Andizhan Oblast	106	109.7	100.4
Bukhara Oblast	103	103.3	98.3
Dzhizak Oblast	107	88.2	79

Kashkadar'ya Oblast	101	116.6	109.6
Navoy Oblast	100.5	112.8	111.9
Namangan Oblast	105	101.3	100
Samarkand Oblast	103	97.5	97.2
Surkhandar'ya Oblast	103	114.5	109.7
Syrdar'ya Oblast	100.8	103.3	101.6
Tashkent Oblast	102	103.8	102.3
Fergana Oblast	101	103.5	100.7
Khorezm Oblast	103	103.4	100.4
Tashkent City	102	105.2	103.4

The production of the most important types of products totaled:

	Produced in First Half of 1983	First Half of 1983 as Percentage of First Half of 1982
Electric power, billion kilowatt hours	20.4	109
Mineral fertilizers (in standard units), thousand metric tons	3,761	104
Sulphuric acid, thousand tons	958	103
Synthetic resins and plastics, thousand tons	67.8	121
Chemical fibers and yarns, thousand tons	16.7	96
Power transformers, thousand kilovolt-amperes	3,651	103
Cables, thousand kilometers	8	99.3
Compressors, pieces	5,368	117
Tractors, pieces	12,297	99.4
Tractor trailers, thousand pieces	18.9	99.2
Tractor cultivators, thousand pieces	10.9	113
Cotton-harvesting machines, pieces	5,113	102

Electrical bridge-cranes, including the special types, pieces	700	100
Excavators, pieces	782	109
Cartons, thousand tons	27.7	106
Prefabricated ferroconcrete structures and parts, thousand cubic meters	2,700	106
Slate, million standard slabs	204	114
Construction bricks, million pieces	905	101
Raw silk, tons	967	106
Kenaf fibers, thousand tons	16	101
Cotton fabrics, million square meters	135.4	111
Silk fabrics, million square meters	64.2	103
Nonfabric materials, million square meters	50.9	122
Hosiery, million pairs	24.8	100.9
Knitted goods, million items	16.9	100.4
Knitted outerwear, million items	9.6	104
Leather shoes, million pairs	16.4	104
Meat (industrial output), thousand metric tons	122	105
Sausage products, thousand metric tons	27.7	99.7
Whole milk products in milk equivalent, thousand tons	284.4	105
Butter, thousand metric tons	7.1	106
Vegetable oil, thousand metric tons	200.4	87
Macaroni foods, thousand metric tons	36	100.5
Canned goods, million standard cans	128.1	106
Refrigerators, millions	50.5	97

COSMOS-1488 SATELLITE LAUNCHED ON 9 AUG

LD100705 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0635 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow, 10 Aug (TASS) -- On 9 August 1983, the latest artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1488, was launched in the Soviet Union. Scientific equipment, designed for continuing space research, is installed on board the satellite. The satellite was put into orbit with the following parameters: initial period of rotation -- 90.2 minutes; maximum distance from the earth's surface (apogee) -- 397 kms; minimum distance from the earth's surface (perigee) -- 208 kms; inclination of orbit -- 72.8 degrees.

Apart from the scientific equipment, the satellite is carrying a radio system for accurate measurement of the elements of orbit, and a radio-telemetric system for sending data on the operation of instruments and scientific equipment to earth.

The equipment installed on the satellite is operating normally.

The coordination-computer center is processing the incoming information.